

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.14

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 27 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m. 59, Humidity 59

March 27, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 70, 2 p.m. 81, Humidity 95, 95

2869 日二拾月二

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

六拜禮 日七廿三 年一十 英一千九百一十五
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOW THE BOUVET'S MEN WENT DOWN.

DUTCH PRAISE OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

The King and His Sailors.

HIS MAJESTY VISITS THE SHIPS AT HARWICH.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

The Medea Sunk by U29.

March 26, 12.25 p.m.

The Admiralty states that submarine U29 stopped the Medea, whose name was painted in large letters on the side, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, off Beachy Head. She ordered the Medea to send a boat with the crew and the ship's papers alongside. The ship was sunk by gunfire, and the submarine refused to return her papers.

A British destroyer brought the crew to Dover.

The King and His Navy.

His Majesty the King visited Harwich on Thursday and inspected the warships, including one of the later submarines, and a destroyer which participated in the North Sea battles.

The King spent twenty minutes in the destroyer's stokehold talking with the men, some of whom proudly pointed out the marks of battle.

His Majesty witnessed the flights of seaplanes.

Memel—A German Story.

The official German account of the Russian raid on Memel says that the Kaiser's son, Prince Joachim, accompanied the troops which liberated the town.

Civilians leave Cracow.

Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that the civil population of Cracow has been ordered to leave the city immediately, in expectation of a siege.

Our Brave Allies.

March 26, 12.25 p.m.

When the Bouvet sank, the commander and officers exhibited the greatest bravery, stood saluting the flag and the whole crew were shouting "Vive la France" as the ship sank. Destroyers had exploded two floating mines near the Bouvet just prior to the fatal explosion.

Our Airmen.

March 26, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the newspapers there say that the bravery of the British airmen has won the sympathy and admiration of the inhabitants. At Antwerp they were faced with a terrible fire but in spite of this they cruised on calmly above the works and did no damage to the town. It was a miracle that the airmen escaped. Some shells from German guns landed on the town and the Germans unavailingly tried to convince the inhabitants that the shells came from the aeroplanes. It must have been a great feat to find the works in the mist that was then prevailing. It is reported that four Germans were killed and sixteen wounded at the submarine works and many suffered slight injuries.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

American Submarine Sinks.

March 26, 12.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Honolulu reports that the United States submarine F 4 submerged yesterday during target practice, but did not again appear. A search made last night, revealed the submarine had sunk in deep water. All attempts to raise it failed. It is feared the crew of twenty-five were suffocated.

Minor German Attacks Repulsed.

March 26, 4.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that a communiqué states: Calm prevails over the greater part of the front. There has been continuous rain. We easily repulsed a number of minor attacks.

The Hoboken Raid.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 24.

This morning a successful air attack by five British naval airmen was made on German submarines which were being constructed at Hoboken near Antwerp. The raid was carried out in the most difficult conditions, but two pilots succeeded in dropping bombs and seriously damaging works which were on fire and two submarines.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Greater Part of Dardanelles Forts Reduced to Ruins.

March 26, 7.35 p.m.

A message from Tenedos states that, according to information from refugees from the Dardanelles, the Turks suffered enormous losses during the bombardment by the Allied Fleet on the 18th inst. The greater part of the fortresses were reduced to ruins. Two destroyers are reported to have penetrated the Straits for a considerable distance yesterday.

Turkish Government's Attitude Improves.

March 25, 7.35 p.m.

A message from Cairo states that the American cruiser Tennessee is expected at Alexandria at the end of the week, but it is not believed that she will bring refugees, as the attitude of the Turkish Government towards the subjects of the Entente Powers has somewhat improved.

France's Healthy Military Situation.

March 26, 5.15 a.m.

A French official review of the war says the French Army is now markedly superior to what it was at the beginning of the war, in number, quality and equipment. The higher command, too, has been rejuvenated. All old generals have been gradually eliminated and the rejuvenation has been most far reaching, embracing all grades from Brigade to Army Commanders. The average age of Generals is ten years lower and three-quarters of the Army Commanders to-day are under sixty, while some are considerably younger.

There is an excess of officers for cavalry and artillery and nothing like a want of officers for infantry. Despite the losses in France, there are now over two and a half millions at the front and every unit is at full strength. There are one and a quarter million in the depots available to repair the war-torn, excluding numerous volunteers. The quality and health of the troops is improved.

Germans Keep Very Quiet.

March 26, 1.35 a.m.

According to last evening's communiqué the day had been quiet. The only thing of note was a repulse of a German attack on Notre Dame de Lorette.

German Submarine Sinks Dutch Steamer.

March 25, 11.45 p.m.

Lloyd's representative at Dover announces that a German submarine sank the Dutch steamer Medea off Beachy-head, the crew being rescued.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

5,700 Prisoners Captured by Russians.

March 26, 1.35 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—We continue to progress west of the middle Niemen.

Our offensive in the Carpathians, between Bartfeld and Ujok, is developing into a complete success. We gained a decisive victory in the region of the Lukoff Pass, where we stormed a most important Austrian position on the main crest of the Deeked mountains.

The infantry forced a wood, which was a perfect maze of wire surrounded by layers of trenches, man-hauled the guns to six hundred yards of the principal position and bombarded it. They then crossed the deep ditches, which defended the palisades, and stormed the works, which were heavily armed.

Furious Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed with fusillades and bayonets. The Austrians on Wednesday morning began to retreat and we captured 5,700 prisoners and dozens of mitrailleuses.

The March into Przemyśl.

March 25, 9.30 p.m.

A message from Lemberg states that the Russians on marching into Przemyśl found all the shops closed except one cafe, where tea and coffee were sold. The Russians brought in much provisions. The prisoners are being despatched in three directions, thirty thousand coming to Lemberg, mostly on foot.

Paymaster Desclaux Disgraced.

March 26, 1.35 a.m.

A Court Martial has sentenced Principal Army Paymaster Desclaux to seven years' imprisonment, military degradation and expulsion from the Legion of Honour, for misappropriation of army stores. His mistress was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a private soldier to one year.

Among the Killed and Wounded.

March 25, 6.15 p.m.

Killed:—H. M. Harrison, Gloucestershires; E. D. Parker. Wounded:—2nd Lieut. T. Gibbs, O. McKenna, C. A. S. Morris, 2nd Lieut. A. R. Wallace, A. D. Hedges, J. T. Sykes. Killed (unofficially):—A. G. Browne. Died:—N. Baynes, O. O'Leary, Army Service Corps; H. S. Williams. Died, in Egypt:—S. Cookerell. Wounded, in the Persian Gulf:—W. J. Daunt.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME MARKETS.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received March 26.
Copper 68 5/8, rubber 25 1/4, linseed 49 sellers 54, sellers, repressees Gaizerat 56, April and May sellers, Tonia 52 3/4 March and March and April sellers, hemp 33 1/2 paid buyers, tin 169, iron 83/10, peas 53 paid sellers, linseed 52/9 paid buyers, oil 315/8, tea 42300 price 1150, Ceylon 25000 11/50, Pekoe 10 1/2, rubber 2 3/4 5/8 coconut oil spots, Ceylon 40, Ceylon 54, copra 27 1/2.

SERBIAN WOMEN AND LIBERTY.

Woman Suffrage as Soon as the Present War is Over.

Although the struggle for woman suffrage in Serbia is at present, like all other matters not directly concerned with the war, laid aside, it will be taken up again as soon as the war is over, says the New York Evening Post, and will go on helped by men as well as women, says Miss Helen Losanitch, representative of Serbian suffragists, who was recently in New York.

"Our men and women have always advanced side by side," she says, "and they still do, working for liberty. People say to me, 'Your women want war as well as your men.' But no one who is not a Serbian woman can know how terrible is war. My mother has known eight wars. I have known four. But every

TELEGRAMS.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

KAISER'S NEW GRANDSON.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received March 26.
Reuter wires us that the Kaiser's daughter has been delivered of a son.

mother brings up her sons to fight for liberty.

"So even if we women had had the vote, we would have fought. The vote has not come to us yet, for our suffrage organisation is only five years old. But when we send the petition to Congress, Congress does not smile at us. And I believe that when the war is over, the suffrage will be given to Serbian women. Now in the hospitals the women are nursing the wounded. In the fields they are ploughing and sowing the seed for the year's crop. I am in this country to bring back flour and farming necessities, so that the women farmers may turn their ravaged fields into maize. Boys and girls both have studied in agricultural schools, and the women farmers are not ignorant. When the men fight for liberty, all that we can do is to feed the country."

And then Miss Losanitch spoke the words of the Serbian cradle-song.

The corn above the field grows fairer
When rain hath fallen,
Yet blood Earth hath need of, too.
Therefore, I give thee to the Earth,
Nor mourn the day thou didst not live.
Oh, Earth, give my child to thee.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Paris communiqué says that calm prevails along the greater part of the front.

The United States submarine F 4 is reported sunk. Her crew consisted of twenty five.

The Dutch steamer Medea was sunk off Beachy Head on Thursday by submarine U29.

Further details of the sinking of the French battleship Bouvet in the Dardanelles are to hand to-day.

Japan has replied to the Chinese Note, saying that the new troops are reliable, but that the old garrisons will not retire while negotiations between the countries are in progress.

The Dutch papers express admiration for the feat of the British airmen at Hoboken. The Germans fired on the airmen and have since unsuccessfully sought to convince the inhabitants of Antwerp that the shells came from the aircraft.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

An article on "The Menace of Secret Diplomacy" appears on page 3.

"Germany's Barbaric War Game" is discussed in to-day's Extra.

A chauffeur who was charged with manslaughter was acquitted to-day at the Magistracy.

The report of the St. Stephen's College athletic sports which took place yesterday appears in another column.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, General News on page 3 and Log Book on page 6.

An appeal is made to our leading article to-day on behalf of the Overseas Aircraft Fund, concerning which we published some particulars yesterday.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Yacht Races in Aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.
Wednesday, March 31.
The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—11 a.m.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting of shareholders—noon.
Drawing of Debentures, H.K. Club—11 a.m.
Friday, April 2.
Spahr's "Last Judgment"—St. John's Cathedral—9.15 p.m.
Monday, April 12.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., meeting—noon.

NOTICES

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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 8th October, 1913.

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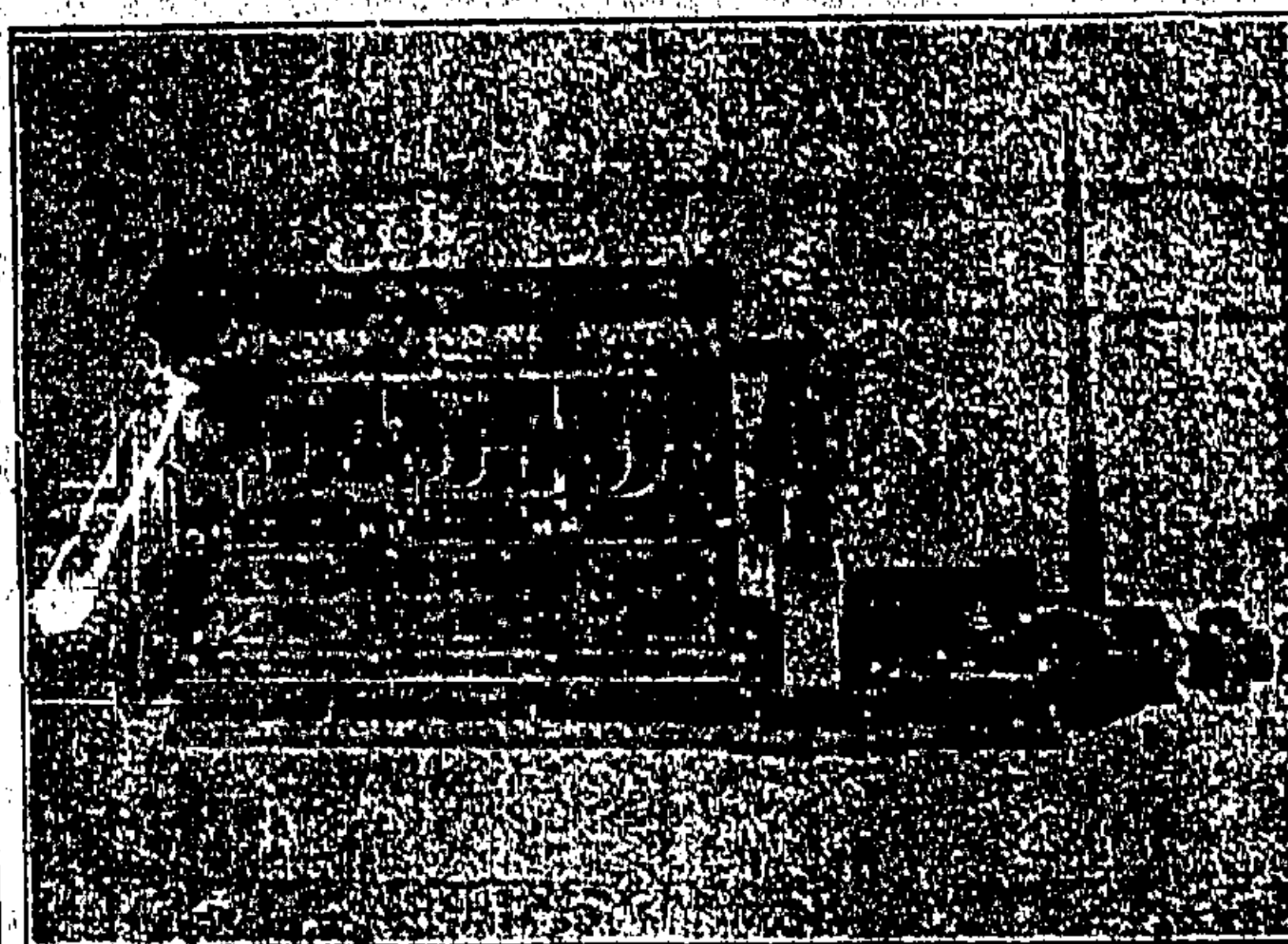
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Sanitary and Other Matters.
The infusion of new blood into that formerly moribund body, the Sanitary Board, has quickened it into something like life. The meetings are no longer of the most formal character, lasting only a few minutes. Matters of public concern are discussed with spirit and knowledge, and if the new activity in the Board is not reflected in greater activity in the Department under its control, it ought to be. But even yet it takes curious views of certain questions. At Tuesday's meeting, for instance, Mr. Hewitt remarked that they knew how difficult it was to control sanitation in a Colony like this, where there was a large number of Asiatics, and with such a small staff as they had. But if the staff is not large enough for the business, it ought to be enlarged.

China Mail.

The Superior Merits of British Warships.

Discussing this subject *Engineering* to hand has some interesting and instructive observations to make. The all-big gun ship of great speed, advocated and brought into being with characteristic resoluteness by Lord Fisher, against great opposition, proved, the writer contends, of enormous advantage in the recent big North Sea fight, in which the German cruiser "Blucher," although built as a reply to the earliest of the Dreadnoughts, proved herself quite inadequate to cope with them. It is also claimed that in this action, the engineering branch of the Service conferred great advantage from the tactical standpoint, the speed attained being in excess of that reached on trial trips. Incidentally, the advantage of oil fuel was further proved, and the First Lord of the Admiralty made the interesting announcement that in addition to all of the vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class being fitted to burn oil fuel only, it has now been decided to alter the boilers of the vessels of the Royal Sovereign class, so that, instead of using coal and oil alternatively, as originally proposed, they will be exclusively oil-fuel burning.

Daily Press.

The Opium Question.

The difficulty of following the workings of the Chinese mind is proverbial: as applied to individuals, the statement is distinctly platitudinous, but if it refers to the collective mind of the nation, it contains in itself an explanation of China's internal political trouble. The opium question is a case in point: the sincerity of China in her prohibition schemes has been vigorously challenged and as vigorously defended, and the protagonists on either side can find apparently conclusive arguments. What stronger proof could be desired of the genuineness of China's intentions than the sweeping suppression of cultivation that was effected in Szechuan by Viceroy Chao Erh-shen? Normally, this province used to produce about two-thirds of the total amount of opium consumed in China and five times as much as was imported from India, yet the whole of this profitable industry was put down in two years, with scarcely any disorder or resort to force, and when Sir Alexander Hope made his tour of inspection in 1911, he had to report that after traversing the best known opium districts and visiting most secluded spots where it was most likely to linger latest, he had not been able to discover a single plant of the opium poppy.

Failure of Raub Water Scheme.
The new water scheme recently completed in Raub, has, states a correspondent of the *Malay Mail*, almost completely failed during the present drought, and water is only available for a short time each morning.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Starr Jameson in India. Sir Starr Jameson has been sightseeing in India. His visit is unconnected with any political or public question. From the United Provinces he proceeds to Burma. He is accompanied by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the South African engineer, and by Mr. Taylor, who has large financial interests in the sub-continent.—*Bombay.*

Prosperous India. Perhaps the most amazing feature of the Indian Budget, says the *Englishman*, is the fact that although India, in common with the Empire, is involved in the greatest war that history has known, the military expenditure budgeted for is actually less by \$500,000 than in times of profound peace. This looks like a juggle, and the figures will need careful examination. No provision at all seems to have been made for emergencies.

Selangor Club Finances. Ku I. Lumpur, March 10.—The annual report of the Selangor Club shows, instead of an estimated profit of \$1,000, a loss during 1914 of \$8,550.85 due to reduced receipts owing to the war. The estimated loss in the current year is expected to be \$5,040. All economies possible are proposed, also temporary additions to subscriptions of local members. The active membership is 1,525, 183 being new members and 37 candidates.—*Straits Times.*

Interesting Forthcoming Wedding.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 21, between the Rev. Edward Powell, M.A., Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral, second son of the Rev. George Bither Powell, rector of Manslow, and Mrs. Powell, of Manslow, Shropshire, and Winifred Margaret, elder daughter of William Alfred Wheeler, formerly of the Indian Navy, and late Commodore of the P. and O. Company, and Mrs. Wheeler, of Peterborough-super-Ely, Cambridgeshire.

New Belgian Minister. The *Echo de la Belgique* confirms the impending appointment of M. Paul Hymans, the Belgian Minister of State, leader of the Liberal Party, and deputy for Brussels, as Belgian Minister to Great Britain. M. Hymans is acknowledged to be the warmest friend of England in Belgium, says the *Daily Mail*; it is understood, however, that his appointment to the Court of St. James' will only be until the end of the war, and that he will return to the political sphere after the signature of the treaty of peace.

Burns on the Germans. This is what the Post Burns wrote to the Rev. Dr. McGill, of Ayr, on the Germans of his time:—"Ignorance, superstition, bigotry, stupidity, misvolence, self-conceit, envy—all strongly bound in a massive frame of brazen impudence. Good God, sir, to such a shield of honour is the peck of a sparrow, and satire the penguin of a schoolboy. Creation disgracing-accolade such as they, God only can mend and the devil only can punish. In the uncomprehending way of Caligula I wish that they had all but one neck. I feel impotent as a child to the ardour of my wishes. Oh! for a withering curse to blast the Germans of their wicked machinations. Oh! for a poisonous tornado winged from the torrid zone of Tartarus to sweep the spreading crop of their villainous contrivances to the lowest hell!"

Singapore Mortality Returns. The total mortality in the Settlement of Singapore during the week ended March 13, was 176, comprising 120 males and 47 females. Those figures give a ratio per mille of population (per annum) of 27.80. Pathis claimed most victims, 35; and other fatal ailments included, convulsions 23, malarial fever 10, bronchitis 10, beri-beri 10, dysentery 6, pneumonia 7, bubonic plague 2 and "hanging" 1. Deaths of children under three months of age numbered 21, over that age and under one year 21 also; and between one and five years 12. Among adults 37 died between the ages of 25 and 35, and 34 died between the ages of 35 and 45. Only two were over 75 years. There were no European or European deaths, 139 Chinese, 24 Malays, 12 Indians and one of other nations.

NOTICE.

NEW SHIPMENT
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

CONTEMPORARY
OPINION.THE MENACE OF SECRET
DIPLOMACY.

(NORTH AMERICAN.)
In his nobly phrased proclamation last September, designating a day of national prayer for divine aid in hastening the end of the European war, President Wilson urged supplication that the things man cannot govern or alter, should rescue the millions "whom the counsels of statesmen have not been able to save from the terrible sacrifice."

The plain implication of this is that the catastrophe which has made half a continent a charnel house and has shaken the very foundations of civilization was caused by uncontrollable forces; that the warring peoples permitted themselves to be carried away by passion; that their wise leaders wrought heroically to prevent the upheaval but that "the counsels of statesmen" were overborne by the pressure of events.

This is a singular theory, and of the utmost importance, if true. We are persuaded, however, that it is based upon error, and we have such regard for President Wilson's intelligence that we believe he himself, having had several months for reflection and study of the records, would change this part of his proclamation if he had it to write over again.

It is true that in some aspects the war, because of fundamental faults in the governmental systems of the European countries, was inevitable. Racial antagonisms and economic rivalries were in conflict to an extent that fore-shadowed an eventual appeal to arms.

But, far from being retarded, the clash was accelerated by the "counsels of statesmen." The experts whose labours excited the admiration of President Wilson proved themselves pitifully incompetent; they revealed to an astonished world depths of incapacity which the most cynical observers had never imagined could exist among men professing peculiar knowledge and sagacity in international affairs.

Let those who doubt this inform themselves by studying the various governmental "papers," in which are compiled the diplomatic messages exchanged during last July. They will find them melancholy reading.

They will discern in virtually all of the contributions from ambassadors, ministers, chancellors and sovereigns the most amazing spirit of suspicion, provocation and almost childish hostility; the most obtuse mis-conceptions; the most inveterate playing at cross purposes; and, above all, a lack of poise suggestive of hysteria. Every one of these statesmen realized that he was dealing with conditions that threatened to light the fires of the most disastrous war in history: yet except in a few instances their communications were inflammatory and their attitudes truculent.

It might be too much to say that the "counsels of statesmen" could have averted forever a

struggle which had its roots in irreconcilable national conflicts of ideals; but assuredly they might have postponed it or limited its scope. And their failure is an indictment of the whole theory and practice of international diplomacy as it exists in this boasted age of enlightenment.

The thoughtful reader of the official documents will be inclined to accept the judgment of R. May, MacDonald, a Labour member of the British parliament: "It is a diplomats' war, made by about half a dozen men. Up to the moment that ambassadors were withdrawn the peoples were at peace. They had no quarrel with each other; they bore each other no ill will. A dozen men brought Europe to the brink of a precipice, and Europe fell over it."

For it is to be observed that the war, in its inception, was a product of governmental enmities, not of public opinion. That is true to a certain extent of all wars, but peculiarly of this colossal struggle.

Does any one imagine that the people of Austria-Hungary—millions of whom are of Serb blood—had anything to do with the framing of the mad ultimatum to Serbia? Or that the mobilization of the Russian army against Austria was ordered in response to a great popular demand? Or that the peaceful, industrious citizens of Germany voiced a great resolve that was embodied in the warlike messages from Berlin to St. Petersburg and Paris? Or that the people of France and Great Britain were determined to send armies and fleets against Germany?

The questions answer themselves. The truth is that in every country, without exceptions, the people were plunged into war without their consent, or were involved beyond the possibility of escape virtually without their knowledge.

The "counsels of statesmen" were secret and swift, the enlightenment of the peoples fatally lagged. Before the storm broke, no one outside of the various governmental circles expected it. Not one of the peoples concerned desired it.

Even during the ominous days of July few ordinary citizens of the nations involved would have listened to a suggestion that the matter at issue could be settled only by flinging vast armies against each other and scarring half of Europe with graves. And, when the declarations of war came, untold millions of those upon whom the terrific burden was to fall would have been unable to state intelligently the cause for which they were called upon to sacrifice themselves.

Now, of course, they do know—or, at least, they believe they know. The conflict of opinion is just as sharp among the peoples as among the diplomats. The Russians are convinced that they are fighting for the holiest of causes. The Germans, with passionate unanimity, declare they are defending themselves from aggression. The French and the British peoples are convinced with the idea that they are resisting infamous designs of conquest. And all, in a measure, are right.

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Each country, when involved, is, in a sense, engaged in a defensive struggle, because defeat means the infliction upon it of heavy penalties. Once a war has begun, the instincts of race, of patriotism and of self-preservation put behind it the whole force of a people's strength and conviction.

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T.M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 25th, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Cheongwo Woshui, Yokohama. Huanan, Amoy. Neetaichun, Shanghai. Yabshuntung, Shanghai. Yeeshing, Moji.

B. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, March 26th, 1915.

NOTICES.

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N° 77

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THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM, O. Szulca	1.20	TEXT BOOK OF BOXING, Discolli	2.00
WHAT I FOUND OUT, by An English Governess	2.50	FORBES' RUSSIAN GRAMMAR	4.00
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

THE AIRCRAFT FUND.

Our readers will have seen in our issue of yesterday some considerations which we were asked by the Government to lay before them in regard to a proposed Aircraft Fund. The Telegraph has a peculiar interest and pleasure in publishing this suggestion of the Overseas Club, for it was in its columns that this very suggestion was first foreshadowed, over two years ago. We pointed out then that not only had the Dominions made valuable contributions to the Empire's fleet but that a small Colony—the F.M.S., to wit—scarcely populated by Europeans and still in its infancy from a productive and financial point of view, had also contrived to present a warship to the Mother Country. That being the case, it was, we argued, surely the duty of Hongkong to make some corresponding offering. A warship seemed hardly within the compass of the Colony's purse, wherefore the Telegraph confined itself to recommending the purchase, by public subscription, of an aeroplane for military uses.

But it is ill stirring up a kettle of sour broth. Those were the Hongkong people's unregenerate days. Since then they have come very much to the fore in point of enthusiasm, and open-handedness, and we feel quite comfortably sure that a public which ignored the aircraft subscription list which we started a couple of years ago will now be more than ready to make amends by drawing upon their purses forthwith. The war has done nothing if it has not widened human sympathies and, at the same time, increased men's patriotism. Soft-soaping Hongkong is assuredly not one of our sins, but we are bound in common fairness to say that this Colony's generosity, since the war broke out, is something on which it has every right to plume itself. Contributions for worthy objects have come in with a ready frequency that is particularly deserving of remark when the prevailing bad business of to-day is taken into account. The Prince of Wales' and Tobacco Funds have been kept going, often by men who had a thousand other calls on their pockets; Lady May's warm-hearted efforts to secure clothing for the troops and those dependent on them have met with all possible support from the ladies of Hongkong; and when, a couple of months ago, we asked our long-suffering readers to pass round the hat on behalf of some invalid soldiers from Teingtau, not only was this done without a murmur but we were offered considerably more money than the sum for which we had asked.

Bearing all this in mind we may well feel sanguine over the prospects of a full subscription-list for the Aircraft Fund. The Secretary of State remarks in his letter that the public generosity has been so strained already that he hesitates to take part in the appeal of the Overseas Club. We have less diffidence, for the good folk here who have given so readily to charity will, we are well satisfied, be no less ready when patriotism is the plea. After all, if Hongkong has suffered pecuniarily by the war, so have the other portions of the Empire—in many cases to a far greater extent. The vigilance of our fleet has been such that this Colony's trade by sea has been comparatively little interfered with; Hongkong has known neither invasion nor bombardment nor riot nor disaffection. The Old Country has done much for us, and now is our chance to do something for her.

The Mind of the Clerk.

In yesterday's leading article we spoke of the eternal city-clerk problem. The question is one to which more and more attention is being drawn in the Home press, and we observe that Mr. Edwin Pugh has been quite recently dealing with it, under the above heading, in the *English Review*. We will not pretend that Mr. Pugh's statement of the case is either a charitable or an entirely just one, for he accuses the clerk of every sin in the calendar, from hypocrisy to vice, and lays the responsibility at the door of the County Council schools! Wholesale charges are often, unfair and not infrequently denote the presence of spite or of enmity in the disposition of those who advance them. From what we have seen, the typical London clerk is less often the product of the Board schools than of the twopenny-halfpenny private schools, of whose morality H. G. Wells gives such a ghastly picture in more than one of his novels. It seems to stand to reason that there is less likelihood of a clerk's being what he ought not to be if he has roughed it with the poorest and lowliest than if he has been schooled in the cheap snobbishness of some self-styled "college" or "academy."

The Private School.

Providence has, in wisdom and mercy, largely done away with the private school, and probably in another twenty years the place thereof will know it no more. The newer Education Bills have hit these establishments so hard that to keep open doors is coming to be almost an impossibility. They were not schools but shops, carried on purely for profit, in many cases by men who were far too ignorant to obtain employment under the School Board. They and our "genteel" lower middle class made each other; they provided that class with the "education" that it hankered after, and it, in return, fed and kept alive these miserable frauds, dignified with the name of school—or college. For about twenty pounds a year they "boarded, lodged, washed and educated" the sons of small tradesmen, often on a system that would not have discredited the notorious Mr. Squeers. They might be seen at their best—or worst—in such towns as Brighton or Margate, and the pupils were usually brought up to regard public school boys as snobbish and uppish and Board School boys as something lower than dirt. They learned little else but what they should not have learned; they discovered, among other things, that it is quite right and honourable to "soak" of other fellows, and they left school at fourteen or fifteen with the thinnest smattering of English, French (that of "Sturford-atte-Bowe") arithmetic, book-keeping and shorthand—ready, in their own, their parents' and their pedagogues' estimation, to take a post in the city. This, Mr. Pugh, is the material from which your clerk is as often as not made.

An Old Story.

Our readers should note carefully a paragraph in our General News column to-day, which gives the view expressed by Robert Burns nearly a century and a half ago as to his German contemporaries. "Ignorance, superstition, bigotry, stupidity, malevolence, self-conceit and envy," are, according to him, the distinguishing marks of our Teutonic friend. We did not need, in view of what has happened in the past few months, to refer to Bab for a summing up of the Prussian character; but his statement of the case is none the less valuable in that it shows (a), that the contemptible qualities which we associate with our enemies to-day are no new thing to them, and (b), that the Britisher is slower than the slowest variety of tortoise in realising a more or less self-evident fact. There is not a charge in the list that So-and-a poet has compiled which the Germans in Belgium have not now amply substantiated, from the superstition that prompts them to carry mumbo-jumbo charms against bullet wounds, to the bigotry and malevolence that has made them destroy some of the most gloriously beautiful church architecture in Europe.

DAY BY DAY.

The Weather.

"THE INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS NOT KNOWN AN ALL-ABSORBING LOVE HAS NOT THE SPIRITUAL VISION THAT IS A PASSPORT TO PARADISE."

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 63; rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55; rain.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 324 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

The Mails.

Japan Mail.—Closes per s.s. Empire to-morrow at 9 a.m.
Philippines Mail.—Closes per s.s. Minnesota to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Haiphong Mail.—Closes per s.s. Saugliang to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share

Market News.

Unions.—\$900, buyers.
Steamboats.—\$22, sales and buyers.
Trenches.—31/- sales.
Godowns.—\$65, buyers.
Dairy Farms.—\$34, buyers.
Green Islands.—\$3.80, buyers.
Langkats.—\$1.37, buyers.
Watsons.—\$7, sale.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.15-16d.

To-day's Anniversaries.

To-day is the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of John Bright, the politician and reformer.

Mr. L. A. Byworth.

Mr. L. A. Byworth leaves by the French Mail on Monday for Hankow, via Shanghai, to take up his new appointment there.

Hongkong Christian Union.

The Hongkong Christian Union will meet on Monday next at 5.30 p.m., at the Ying Wah College, 67 Causeway Road, and will be addressed by the Rev. W. W. Rogers.

Organ Recital.

Mr. George Grumble will give an organ recital at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Easter Tuesday, at 9.15 p.m., and will be assisted by the choir. The recital is in aid of the Belgian War Relief Fund.

Price of Tinned Milk.

By order of the Governor, Proclamation No. 10 of the 12th March 1915 at paragraph 2 Tinned Milk (a) Eagle Brand per 1lb tin \$0.30 is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:—2. Tinned Milk:—Eagle Brand, per 1lb tin, 38 cents.

New Territory Money Changers' Licence.

By a rule made by the Governor-in-Council under section 6 (2) of the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, 1910, (Ordinance No. 34 of 1910), this 25th day of March, 1915, Money Changers licensed in the New Territories shall pay a fee of ten dollars per annum.

Old Hongkong.

The photographs of Old Hongkong which have been furnished to Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company, by Mr. L. A. Byworth, for sale in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, have not quite been sold out. There are still a few more copies left and we call the attention of our readers to the fact.

Ordinances not Disallowed.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 32 of 1914.—An Ordinance to amend the Defence (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1895. Ordinance No. 33 of 1914.—An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909.

Unlawful Netting in the Harbour.

Before Commander Bail Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, P. C. Tsui Yung charged Pang Kam Tak, broker, 12 Battery Street Yau-mai, with unlawfully using nets within the harbour limits for the purpose of lifting articles from the bed thereof, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, on the 26th inst. Defendant was fined \$50.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

FRANCE THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY.

Further Pointers of German Defeat.

Just when the "important" German assistant—Austria, is realising that her fighting strength is about ended, it is good to read the official report from France that the French Army is now markedly superior to what it was at the beginning of the war, and in more sense than one. After what has happened during the past few days on the whole fighting front, this information can not be the kind preferred by the Kaiser, and if it once reaches the men who were going to celebrate last Christmas in Paris and London, it will put an end entirely to whatever drosses they may have had of permanent influence on the capital of France. And added to this there is the news that the Turks have suffered enormous losses during the playful little excursion of the Allied Fleets to the Dardanelles and have left their mark of oil by reducing the greater part of the forts to ruins. It must now be felt by the most hopeful of Germans that the net of defeat is drawing closely around their nation and that "great machines" are not so useful in time of war as men. It was the man and not the automaton that stopped the progress of the would-be world conqueror, and compelled him to see the folly of such criticism as "contemptible little army" and other gutter abuse. Even his raid on merchantmen has not been a success, though he has sunk some ships. His recent effort has been to sink a Dutch steamer, but another wire informs us that the U29 is believed to be sunk, so that destroys any little gain that might attach to the sinking of a few merchant vessels. The sinking of the Medea was her last kick, and inasmuch as one has not, happily, to take into consideration the question of loss of life, where the Dutch vessel is concerned, the exchange may not be regarded as particularly bad one.

Cracow and Hoboken.

The order to the civilians of Cracow to leave their city will surprise no one. Even the Germans and Austrians had little new to learn as to the probabilities in store in this regard, from the moment that the troops in vesting Przemyel were free to proceed Cracowward. That Russia already had forces in the immediate neighbourhood of Cracow seems a safe assumption and any time during the last six months their bombardment of the city would have occasioned little surprise.

There is significance in the Amsterdam newspapers' account of, and comment on, the attack by our airmen on the German submarine works. Praise from a neutral press, that began by being anything but neutral, is praise indeed. The Dutch papers, it will be seen, lay stress on the fact that the airman did no harm to the town itself. We can almost see the Dutch pressmen and the luckless Belgians in Antwerp smile wearily at the ready German lie as to the enemy's shells having proceeded from British aircraft. One would have thought that even the Germans themselves must, by this time, be tired of spreading lies that would not deceive a child.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman to-day state:

Parades.—Parades for Monday, 29th inst. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units, drill at Headquarters under Sergeant Ballock. Remainder Nil.

Detail.—For duty at Volunteer Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks 3rd to 10th April:—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery Left Section M. G. Co. Scouts Company. Officers on duty: At Volunteer Headquarters 2/Lieut. Murphy and Cunningham. At Mount Austin Barracks, Lieut. Bee. Ordinary Officer 2/Lieut. Murphy. Ordinary Sergeant, Sergt. Ramsey.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 27, 1890.)

The Dollar.

March 27.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/1." Prince Bismarck's Resignation.

March 21.—"It is positively stated that Prince Bismarck has resigned all his offices."

Payment of Mercantile Marine Officers.

March 25.—"The agitation for more pay among the engineers and officers of the various steamship lines running out of Hongkong is progressing. Yesterday the four deck officers on the C. P. S. S. Co's vessel Balavia applied for an all-round increase of \$10, and as they had all packed their chests ready to go ashore the agents at once met their demands. But the alacrity with which this was done was due, probably, to the courteous and temperate manner in which Captain Williamson acted towards both sides in the matter. Were all skippers inclined to imitate him there would be a good deal less friction among the Europeans on many local steamers, and those unavoidable 'insurrections' would readily be quelled."

Well Known Official's Illness.

March 25.—"Everybody will be sorry to hear that Mr. Wodehouse, the senior Stipendiary, is ill—fortunately not very seriously. His place on the Bench was occupied by Capt. Ramsey, the Harbour Master, this morning. We are not informed who did the latter gentleman's 'pidgein'."

"A Joss-house Out for an Airing."

March 25.—"Anybody who is fond of 'high' art should go for a ja-ta along Queen's Road. There are between four thousand and five thousand of oil-cloth, painted in fantastic style, stretched across, and the Rialto, bears a striking similitude to a joss-house out for an airing. The decorator ought to get seven years—or knight-hood. The Order of the Knight-mare, say."

The Cause of Temperance.

March 27.—"Brother sinners, there are sad times in store for us. The cause of Temperance going apace, and where the cheery query of 'What brew?' was once heard, it is now 'Liebig, hot or cold?' Alas the good old British spirit will soon be out of date."

On Taxation.

March 27.—"The remarks made at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, reported in another part of this issue, by Mr. Lister, Colonial Treasurer, in comparing the rate per head of taxation in England with the rate here, won't bear a moment's inspection. His figures, like his deductions, are wholly unreliable, his references to what he termed 'lower class working people' are offensive and ignorant; and the final conclusion he arrives at—namely that the rate of taxation in England is virtually from 15/- to 20/-, instead of 8/- as claimed by Lord Kausford, is simply idiotic. Mr. Lister says that the Secretary of State included in his estimate the inmates of work-houses, gaols, reformatories and all the pauper population, but the honorable gentleman omitted to give his authority for such a statement. It is not too late to do so for the satisfaction of the public, who have arrived at quite a different opinion."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* files for the week ending March 27, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—192 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance.—\$110 per share, buyers.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

Woman Knocked Down by Motor.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazland, a motor driver employed by a local Garage was charged with manslaughter. Inspector Gordon said that the car the defendant was driving knocked down a woman near Bowrington canal. The woman was pulling a truck. As a tram-car passed the woman ran towards the right hand side of the road and was knocked down and run over by the motor car.

A German of the U. S. S. Wilmington, named Gibbs, who was in the car, spoke to the woman running to the wrong side of the road.

His Worship held that there was no criminal negligence and dismissed the charge.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Horaby advise us that the Langkat output to date for the current month is as follows:—

March 1 ...	Tons	231
" 2 ...	"	249
" 3 ...	"	228
" 4 ...	"	250
" 5 ...	"	229
" 6 ...	"	229
" 7 ...	"	217
" 8 ...	"	232
" 9 ...	"	243
" 10 ...	"	250
" 11 ...	"	238
" 12 ...	"	258
" 13 ...	"	234
" 14 ...	"	227
" 15 ...	"	231
" 16 ...	"	235
" 17 ...	"	251
" 18 ...	"	232
" 19 ...	"	231
" 20 ...	"	237
" 21 ...	"	268
" 22 ...	"	236
" 23 ...	"	232
" 24 ...	"	232
" 25 ...	"	273
" 26 ...	"	258

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$125 per share.

Yantai Insurance Association—\$1.98 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$33 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$74 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$98 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

MESSRS. SETNA'S
REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their fortnightly report, (from 11th March to 25th March, 1915) state:—

Bengal Opium.—Market ruled quiet; no sales are reported. Clearances:—11 Chests of Patna Old and 1 Chest of Benares Old, in all about 12 Chests. Unsold Stock:—84 Chests of Patna New, 529 Chests of Patna Old, 120 Chests of Benares New, and 114 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 847 Chests. Closing quotations (per Chest) are: Patna New \$9325, Patna Old \$9200, Benares New \$9050, Benares Old \$8950. Malwa Opium:—Sales Nil. Clearances are reported of about 26 Chests. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 556 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is about 112 Chests. Closing quotations (per Picul) are Malwa \$9100 to \$9200, Cotton. No business is reported in the market. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Closing quotations:—\$26 to 30 (per Picul).

Indian Yarn.—In anticipation of a rise in the rate of Exchange, importers showed eagerness to quit; hence prices show a small decline, and sales are reported of about 3075 Bales, comprising about 50 bales of No. 6-2100 Bales of No. 10-475 Bales of No. 12-50 Bales of No. 18s and 400 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 60,000 Bales, as it is said that a lot of the former purchased by the Chinese have been thrown back on the importers. Sold but Uncleared Stock is said to be about 15,000 Bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 1800 Bales of No. 20s at \$108 to 118 per Bale.

Sundry Articles.—During the past fortnight a circular was issued by the China Bombay Freight Conference to all the Export merchants intimating that the freight on all cargo to Colombo and Bombay as well as to South Africa, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ports was to be advanced to 50 per cent in all (20 per cent. previous advance and a further advance of 30 per cent.) after three months and the shippers were given three days to declare to the Sworn Messurers at Hongkong or Canton all forward contracts and any bona fide pending transaction. In conformity with the intimation many merchants registered the forward bookings. Later, after a lapse of four days, another circular was issued by the same Conference repudiating the clause relating to forward booking, and bringing into force the increase of freight from the first of April. This was a surprise to the merchants, who were unable to comprehend the reason of this modification in such a short time and after the registration of the goods by the merchants. The exporters looking at the advantage of the shipments before the stipulated increase, began to purchase, and a good business was reported in Exports with some slight advance in prices. In Exports purchases are reported of Cassia at \$11 to 12 (per picul), Broken Cassia at \$8 to 9 (per picul), Green Beans at \$5 (per picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$30 (per picul), Sugar Candy at \$18 (per picul), Glass Beads at \$22 to 42 (per picul), Fans at \$15 to 27 (per 1000) Bamboo Combs at \$20 to 30 (per 1000), Fire-crackers at \$8 (per case) and Preserves at \$4 to 6 (per case). In Imports prices, owing to the eagerness of the holders to quit, show a decline, and sales are reported in the market of Angkor at \$14 to 17 (per picul), Apricots at \$14 to 18 (per picul), Kismias at \$15 to 19 (per picul), Safflower at \$14 to 18 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$8 to 14 (per picul), Sandal wood at \$28 to 32 (per picul), Avonturine stone at \$4 to 6 (per catty), Bombay Onions \$22 cents (per Basket), Madras Onions at \$7 (per picul), and Fish Maws and Fins at \$120 to 300 (per picul).

SPECIAL CABLE.

(Our Own Correspondent).
Japan's Reply to China's Note.

Our Shanghai correspondent wires that Japan, in reply to China's Note (mentioned in our special telegram yesterday) states that the troops in question are intended as a relief, but that the present garrison will not retire during the negotiations. Against Boycotting. Our correspondent adds that the Chinese Government has warned the Provinces against a Japanese boycott.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE. PRINCE OF W. LES' FUND.

Annual Sports.

The annual athletic sports in connection with St. Stephen's College were held yesterday afternoon on the Race Course. There was a very large attendance of scholars and friends. The day was admirably suited to the event and the various items were keenly contested. The band of the 74th Punjab was in attendance throughout the afternoon. The officials responsible for the success of the meeting were: Judge:—Messrs. F. A. Redmond, A. Hughes, E. G. Stewart, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Wei Wing Lock, Ling Hung Ming, and Rev. C. B. Shann. Starters:—Messrs. Rev. W. Rogers, P. Inglis, Hung Man Sui. Time-keepers:—Messrs. H. W. Turnbull, Wei Wing Hon. Clerks of the course:—Messrs. Chau Cheong Nip, Lei Kan Kwong, Ng Sze Kwong, Ng Sze Yuen, Tso See Hon, Wan Ying Shing, Woon Chow Foon, Yen Fe Chuen. Treasurer:—O. Gerkon. Hon. Secretary:—Leung Sai Sui. Assistant Sec:—Kwong Hing Fok.

Events.
Senior 120 Yards:—1, Yip Hin Hung; 2, Cheung Mang-hing; 3, Leung Sai-sui.
Middle 100 Yards:—1, Tsoi Hak-hon; 2, Yip Tsz-wa; 3, Lo Siu-kin.
Junior 100 Yards:—1, Lin Tsun-shing; 2, Wong Kai-tong; 3, Chan Kin-nin.
Open 100 Yards:—1, Yip Tsz-wa; 2, Tsoi Hak-hon; 3, Yip Tsz-wa.
Senior Long Jump:—1, Ng Shu-hung; 2, Yip Hin-hung; 3, Ho Wing-on.
Middle Long Jump:—1, Cheung Wai-hon; 2, Lei Ng-wan; 3, Tsoi Hak-hon.
Junior Long Jump:—1, Wong Kap-tang; 2, Siu Tsun-sing; 3, Siu Sin-kin.
Preparatory School 100 Yards:—1, Yang Hin-wa; 2, Percy Lai; 3, Yang Hin-sheun.
100 yards: Senior—1 Yip Hin Hung; 2 Leung Yat Chat.
440 yards:—1 Cheung Mang Hung; 2 Leung Yan Chat.
Half mile: 1 Senior—Cheung Mang Hung; 2 Leung Yan Chat.
High Jump: 1 Senior—Cheung Mang Hung; 2 Liu Chuek Kin.
120 yards hurdle race: Senior—1 Ip Hin Heung; 2 Cheung Mang Hung.
Winner of Senior Cup:—Cheung Mang Hung.
200 yards (middle):—1 Lok Sin Kir; 2 Kwong Hung Kut.
300 yards (middle):—1 Tsoi Hak-hon; 2 Lo Siu Kin.
Half mile (middle):—1 Leung Yu Ue; 2 Lo Siu Kin.
120 yards Hurdles (middle):—1 Cheung Wai Hon; 2 Kwong Hing Fok.
High Jump (middle):—1 Tsoi Hak-hon; 2 Cheung Wai Hon.
Winner of Middle Cup:—Tsoi Hak-hon.
200 yards:—(Junior) 1 Liu Tsun Sing; 2 Liu Tsun Sam Kin.
300 yards:—(Junior) 1 Liu Tsun Sing; 2 Wong Kap Tang.
High Jump:—(Junior) 1 Wong Kap Tang; 2 Chau Kit Nim.
Winner of Junior Cup:—Liu Tsun Sing.
Junior Maths Race:—1 Chau Sik Nim; 2 Chau Kit Nim.
Preparatory School, 100 yards:—1 Yang Hin Wa; 2 Percy Lai.
Old Boys Race, 220 yards:—1 Wong Sau Nim; 2 Ng Lee Kwong.
Bicycle Race, 1 mile:—1 Ng See Chi; 2 Wong Wai Hon.
Open 100 yards:—1 Yip Hin Hung; 2 Tsoi Hak-hon.

What is Being Done with the Money.

The public mind has been considerably agitated concerning the administration of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, writes a *Globe* correspondent, and it would appear from information I have obtained that there is no little cause for criticism. Out of the total of nearly 4½ millions already subscribed to meet distress arising out of the war, less than 1½ millions will have been disbursed by March 1 next, when the war will have been in operation nine months. Of this sum no less than £1,400,000 has been devoted to the relief of those dependent upon our soldiers and sailors, paid out mainly through the agency of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, owing to the breakdown of the War Office machinery, which proved inadequate to cope with the situation. I understand that in many instances this money was merely advanced to dependents who, in consequence of the War Office muddle, were suffering privations, and that the visitors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association insisted that it was only to be regarded in the nature of a loan.

It is therefore considered probable that some proportion of that sum will be returned. While it is true that many of our workers are "having the time of their lives" in the matter of wages, it is equally true that others are suffering acute distress. Yet these people, who are entitled to the distribution of the money, specially subscribed for relief, have only distributed £250,000 in six months in what I may call civilian relief. Certain sums have been given to authorities for specific purposes quite outside those anticipated by the subscribers. Grants, I understand, have been made to assist in the establishment of technical classes—for the education of future waiters, for instance. Recently the public were informed that the fund had invested £1,000,000 with the Canadian Government. It appears that the Finance Committee in control of this public money did buy one million pounds' worth of Canadian Treasury Bills, redeemable in six months. It may have been a good investment, but I question whether the public anticipated such a financial transaction.

The Local Government Board have now taken control, and therefore responsibility. Mr. Samuel's sub-committee has commenced proceedings by appointing Local Relief Committees in every area with a population of 20,000. It would be well if the public took an active interest in the doings of these local committees in order to ensure that the money is properly administered.

Death of Well-known F.M.S. Doctor.

Kuala Lumpur, March 19.—The death has occurred at home of Doctor R. M. Linnell, the Old Bedfordian and Cambridge cross-country Blue. He was doctor for Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company. He had captained F.M.S. and Selangor cricket teams. He succumbed to cerebro-spinal meningitis just before leaving England with the R.A.M.C. for the front. *Straits Times*.

Tag of war.—Form V beat Form IV in the final. Mrs. Lai Kwai Pui presented the prizes at the close and was recorded three cheers.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR
MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, THE PEAK, EAST & WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & CANTON

TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & SHAMEN.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

The share certificates Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 35858/35862 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of George Andrew Hastings and John Barham Carlisle, solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the office of the Company Queen's Buildings, Victoria Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

The Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 noon on Monday, 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

The Share Certificate No. 6013 for Twenty (20) Shares numbered 58162/81, in the above Company standing in the name of Mrs. Laura McIntosh having been reported lost. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE is produced within one month from date hereof, it will thereafter be held by the Company as NULL AND VOID, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said shares will be issued.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1915.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS (\$16,000,000) and SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of March amounting to Dollars One hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly received by the undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs.
Peking, 16th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 28 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 8th April, 1915, at 4.30 o'clock p.m. precisely for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the accounts to the 31st December, 1914, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 2nd to the 8th April, 1915, both days inclusive. Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for registration at least forty eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Dividend of \$7.00 and Bonus of \$2.00 per share declared at the Forty-sixth Meeting of Shareholders held this day will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Friday the 26th March, 1915.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

NOTICE. The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.
SPECIAL VALUE

IN

WHITE SHIRTS.

"SUMMIT" TUNIC FRONTS Stiff or Soft Collars 13.75 ea. 6 for \$21.00	OUR SPECIAL TUNIC FRONTS Soft Double Collars 13.00 ea. 6 for \$16.50	"SUMMIT" PLEATED FRONTS For Dress Wear 14.00 ea. 6 for \$22.00
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PERFECT IN CUT, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

LADIES' WHITE SHOES.

AN UNIQUE VARIETY OF STYLES IN THE

FINEST FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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A TYPICAL FOOD
"D.C.L."

MALT EXTRACT

WITH

COD LIVER OIL

THE DISTILLERS CO., LTD.
EDINBURGH.

PRICES: 1 LB. JAR . . . \$0.80

2 " " " " " 1.60

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VREUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:
32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	28th Mar.	10th April.
TAIYUAN	19th Apr.	2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched
for Yokohama, Kobe and Mito on the 30th March.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be de-
spatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Mito on the 2nd April.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched
for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 26, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 27th MARCH.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Honam.

SUNDAY, 28th MARCH.

10.00 p.m. Honam.

12 noon Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 4.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th MARCH.

The Company's Steamship SUI AN
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF
at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8
a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.50 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., and THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by
electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo Suez & Port Said	Atsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	{SATUR., 10th {Apr. at noon. {THURS., 22nd {Apr. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	{TUES., 6th {Apr. at noon. {THURS., 15th {Apr. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thun- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	{FRI., 16th {Apr. at 4 p.m. {MON., 17th {May at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via Suez, Penang & Rangoon	Hakala Maru Capt. Kawashima	{SATUR., 17th {Apr.
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BOMBAY via Singa- pore, Malacca and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. Tsuda	{SATURDAY, {3rd Apr.
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MOJI & Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	{THURSDAY, {8th April.
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Kobe & Y-HAMA	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	{SUNDAY, {28th Mar.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato	{FRI., 16th {Apr. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	{SUN., 4th {Apr. at 10 a.m.
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{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyazaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	18th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	27th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	28th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	28th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"
and "Tein." Excellent saloon accommodation, amidships; electric
fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tein."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui,"
and "Chenun" and the "S.S. Kaichow," "Langchow,"
"Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation,
with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the
State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong
for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking
Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern
China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the
inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 27th Mar., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
xTjlaroom	...	...	S'HAJ & KOBE	2nd half Mar.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
xTjikembang	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAJ	2nd half Apr.
xTjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half May	S'HAJ	1st half May

x Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All
steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through
rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£50. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of
returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from
Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-
ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal
Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of
charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO,
SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEN ON
BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	30th March	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May
Aldenhams	30th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring
a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are
lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric
Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the
Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers,
Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 30th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 2nd Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 6th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Laertes.
The Laertes is the first British
merchantman to prefer attack by
a German submarine to tame
surrender, and she has had her
reward. The submarine dis-
charged a torpedo at the Laertes,
which missed, and fired a ma-
chine gun which did no material
damage, but after a chase of
three-quarters of an hour she had
to abandon pursuit, and the
Laertes got safe to port. The
captain of the Laertes is to be
congratulated on his skill and
courage. He has set an example
which doubtless will find many
imitators, and he has shown the
limitations of the submarine as a
commerce destroyer. From a
destroyer or a cruiser—types of
vessel which the Germans dare
not send into the North Sea for
this kind of work—the Laertes
could not have escaped. They
would have had sufficient speed to
catch her, and guns heavy enough
to make defiance suicidal. But a
submarine even awash cannot
get up a speed of 16 knots; the
torpedo, her main armament, is
extremely uncertain, and when
detected in its course easily
avoided; her subsidiary arma-
ment, the machine gun, has a
slight range and no power of
crippling a ship. Though it
would be a mistake to conclude
that the submarine can accom-
plish very little in the way of
commerce destruction, the ex-
perience of the Laertes empha-
sises her limitations. Incidentally
it is worth noting that on this
occasion there was no attempt
to destroy without warning an
unarmed merchantman. — Daily
News.

Difficulties of the U.S. Mercantile
Marine.
Interesting figures produced
at the session of the National
Trade Convention at St. Louis
clearly show the reasons for the
difficulty in re-establishing an
American merchant marine. The
difficulty, according to the sta-
tistics, lies in the extreme differ-
ence between the building and
working cost of foreign and
American vessels. The cost of
one steamer built in England in
1912, with deadweight capacity
of 9,350 tons, was \$331,721 G.
A steamer of the same character,
built in Philadelphia in 1913, and
having a deadweight capacity of
9,250 tons, cost \$803,371 G.

F.M.S. Shipping.
The report for 1913 of the
Chief Secretary dealing with the
Federated Malay States shows
that the shipping, excluding
native craft, which entered and
cleared at Federated Malay States
ports totalled 4,882 vessels, of
2,124,807 tons, entered, and
4,877 vessels, of 2,124,284 tons,
cleared. This was a decrease in
the number of vessels and an
increase in tonnage. The report
states that the expansion of Port
Swettenham as a port of call for
ocean-going steamers has been
very marked. The arrivals and
departures last year totalled 568,
of 2,070,898 tons. In six years
the number of vessels has more
than doubled, and the tonnage
has become nearly three times as
great. In the Estimates of 1913
a sum of \$800,100 was set aside
for capital expenditure on trade
facilities for the port. In 1914
more than three-quarters of a
million of dollars was similarly
appropriated, and it may be hoped
confidently that, with the com-
pletion of the new wharves.

To Mark the Guthrie Wreck.
Notice has been given that the
Customs hulk "Tienching" will
temporarily mark the wreck
Guthrie on Taku Bar. From the
wreck the Tienching bears south
distance 2 cables, and is anchored
in 20ft. of water at L.W.O.S.T.
The Tienching will exhibit from
sunrise to sunset 3 balls on her
signal yard about 33ft. above the
sea, 2 balls vertically being on
the side vessels should pass, and
one on the other; and from sunset
to sunrise will show 3 white
lights, arranged similarly with
the same meaning. Both the
Guthrie's masts have disappeared,
and at present a small part of
the fore-castle head is visible
above H.W.O.S.T. Steamers
should not attempt to pass be-
tween the light-ship Taku and
the hulk Tienching, but should
pass either to the North of the
former or to the South of the
latter.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fiddon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA GATE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 27th Mar. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Wed., 31st Mar. at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Kutsang*	Thur., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang*	Fri., 2nd Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Hopsang*	Tues., 6th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Onsang*	Wed., 7th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang*	Thur., 8th Apr. at noon
Kobe & Moji	Fooksang*	Mon., 12th Apr. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafco, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. [14]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

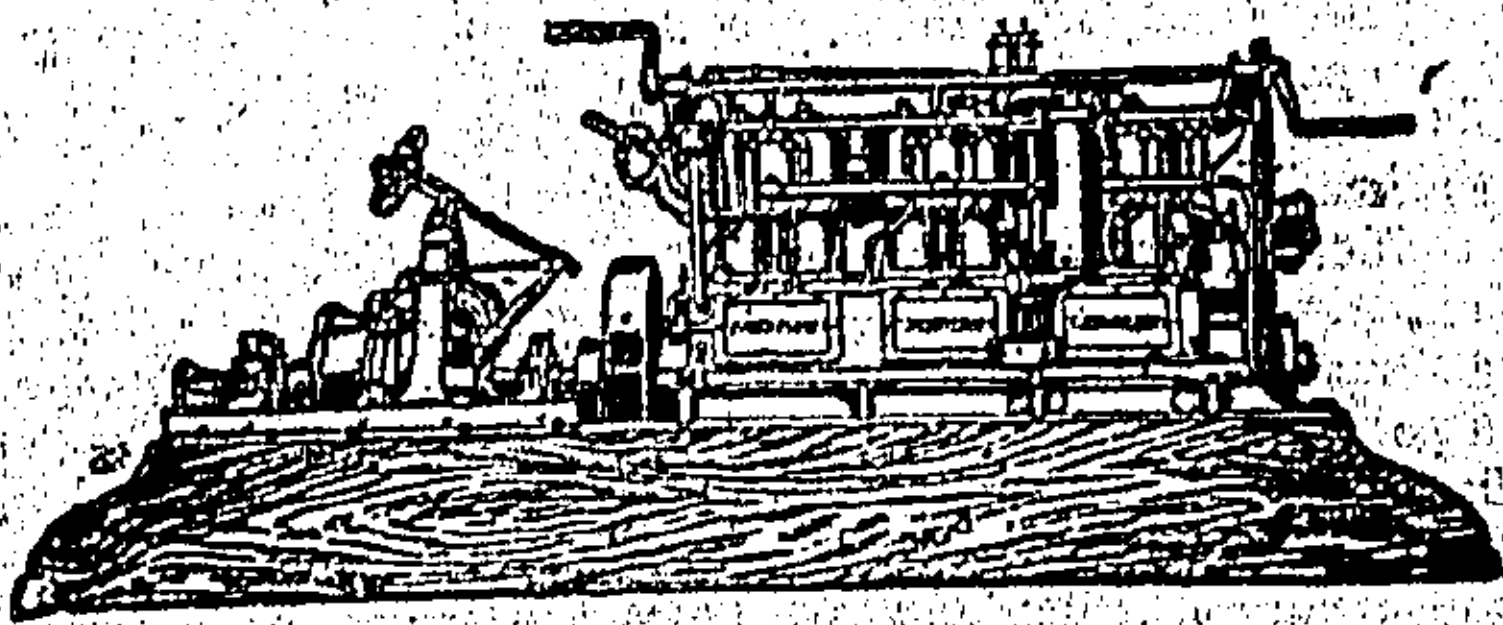
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 321.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesien	M. M.	3, Apr.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kajomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Via, B.C., T'ina via M'ia & Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	30, Mar.
San Fco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
V'oria, B.C., & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	6, Apr.
San Fco via M'ia & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
Vancouver, etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seijo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
Ports via Japan	Siberia	P. M. Co.	18, May
San Fco via Manila & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Haiphong	Keijo M.	O. S. K.	27, Mar.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	E. Simons	M. M.	29, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Yokohama, Kobe & Miike	Umara	D. S. Co.	30, Mar.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	1, Apr.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	2, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tiipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiikombang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tiikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tiikajap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tiikauok	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tiiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March
"	Kalomo	10th May
"	City of Newcastle	20th May

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via
Manila for Hongkong.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be de-
parted from this port on Tuesday, Mar.
23, at noon, for San Francisco via Manila,
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Hono-
lulu.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU is
scheduled to sail from here on the 13th
April, at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. OHIO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco via usual
ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. OI-
ANGSHA left Manila on 25th inst. for
this port direct and may be expected to
arrive on 28th March.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-
YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via
Australia and Philippine Ports on 25th
inst. and may be expected to arrive on or
about 19th April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 24th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Irion, Br. s.s. 6,527, G. L. Stout, 18th inst.	Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Saint Egbert, Br. s.s. 3,553, G. Aikens, 19th inst.	Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Murex, Br. s.s. 2,329, Williams, 19th inst.	Palik Papan, 13th inst. Ballast —A. F. Co.	
Canada, Mar. Jap. s.s. 3,557, T. Suruga, 20th inst.	Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Sulauang, Br. s.s. 1,778, H. Simpson, 20th inst.	Singapore, 13th inst. Gen.—J. M. Co.	
Singan, Br. s.s. 1,655, H. Trowbridge, 21st inst.	Haiphong, 18th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkins, 22nd inst.	Saigon, 16th inst. Rice—Order.	
Tiipanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. de Lange, 22nd inst.	Holhow, 21st inst. Sugar J.O.J. L.	
China, Am. s.s. 3,188, H. Thompson, 23rd inst.	San Francisco, 20th inst. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,078, Leask, 23rd inst.	Manila, 20th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Taiwan Maru, Japan s.s. 1,145, H. akal, 24th inst.	Hongkong Bay, 24th inst. Salt—Chinese S. Tokunaga, 24th inst.	
Daigai Maru, Japan s.s. 846, S. Tokunaga, 24th inst.	Sawto, 23rd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Kwangle, Chinese s.s. 648, B. Miyack, 24th inst.	Bangkok, 15th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 2,535, Ventorini, 25th inst.	Saigon, 21st inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Kwangshai, Chi. s.s. 1,536, Davis, 25th inst.	Canton, Gen.—O. M. S. Co.	
Heinchang, Chinese s.s. 1,258, Munro, 25th inst.	Canton, Gen.—O. M. S. Co.	
Hikosan Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,554, S. Fujisaki, 25th inst.	Saigon, 20th inst. Rice—M. B. K.	
Luzon Maru, Japan s.s. 2,968, T. Miyata, 25th inst.	Kobe, 20th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Umara, Br. s.s. 3,327, E. F. Pratt, 25th inst.	Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.	
Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,300, A. Fraser, 25th inst.	Singapore, 13th inst. Rice—Chinese.	
Hong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, G. Kinghorn, 25th inst.	Rangoon, 11th inst. Gen.—Chinese.	
Guangling, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 25th inst.	Haiphong, 22nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,174, D. Imadzum, 25th inst.	Haiphong, 23rd inst. Gen.—Order.	

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS and MANILA.

THE Steamship

S.S. "CHINA"

"UMARIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their bills of lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed immediately at con-
signees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board
Thursday, March 25th, 1915 at
noon will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered
Monday, March 29th, 1915 at 5
p.m. will be subject to both land-
ing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown
Saturday, March 27th, 1915, at 10
a.m.

No claim will be entertained
unless accompanied by short de-
livery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before April 7th, 1915, other-
wise they will not be recognized.

R. O. MORTON,

Agent.

Hong kong, 23rd March, 1915.

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo are
hereby informed that their goods
will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed at
once, at consignees' risk and
expense.

Cargo remaining on board
at noon after the 19th inst. will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Weather.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	STANCHION BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT OUTLET SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	14' 6" (17' 6" bottom)	11' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	57'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	54'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"
Paint Ship, No. 4 Kowloon	50'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"
SLIPWAY				
Construction Dock	60'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"
ABERDEEN	45'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"
Head Dock	45'	12' 6"	11' 6"	7' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1-1-1

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager:

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

GERMANY'S BARBARIC WAR GAME.

Kaiser's Pagan Methods.

Writing in the *San Francisco Examiner* Hilaire Belloc says:—When the new German method of making war was appreciated and known to be a reality these fled from before the advance of any German army great bodies of the civilian population.

German writers had long laid it down that in order to secure an invading army from molestation by a hostile civil population hostilities must be shot and the entire population reduced to non-resistance by a calculated terrorism. These methods had been carried into practice to some extent in the war of 1870. In the present campaign they have been practised on a far larger scale.

The consequence has been that for the first time since the invasion of the pagans, a thousand years ago, great masses of the civilian population have fled before an advancing army. This was particularly the case in north-eastern France. The roads leading from the frontier were crowded with long trains of fugitives.

Nevertheless, there was neither brutality nor chaos. The vast numbers fleeing before the face of the invasion were well treated by their fellow countrymen, and the officers upon the great roads doubled their duties, as it were, by helping to organise this civilian movement.

Now, all over that great belt devastated by war, the French soldiers, witnessing the exodus, have used a phrase: "Tout cela se paie!" that is "All this shall be paid for!"

In other words, they looked forward, as does the general body of the allies, not only to a sufficient vengeance, but to an actual repayment of the loss. Here, said they, is an enormous destruction of human wealth due to a blind but vigorous policy of aggression which has been preached and defined by Russia for a generation.

Must Pay Damages. The material damage must be made good. The direct loss by way of destruction and by way of waste must be replaced if the enemy is defeated. So much the negative expense, if possible—the loss of wealth involved by the withdrawal of all active manhood from useful production to the field.

But how? It is usual to call sums demanded at the termination of a campaign from the defeated party an "indemnity of war." The phrase occurs frequently enough in the last hundred and fifty years, but the great modern example of it, which opened an altogether new series in such things, was the indemnity of \$500,000,000 imposed upon France by Germany after the war of 1870.

This move was novel because it was in the form of direct loot. The vanquished were not only asked to pay the expenses of the victors, but were mulcted in a much larger sum than these. Tribute was exacted.

Precedent for Huge Tribute. No German property had been destroyed by the French armies, for these had been defeated from the beginning and had occupied no German soil. The so-called indemnity was for the most part mere loot.

It must be distinguished from the heavy contributions of war which armies in the past had levied upon conquered populations in order to prosecute the campaign. It set up a precedent which, in the very nature of things, was bound to be used some time or other against the German empire herself.

Europe is not a society gradually tending to become one body under the leadership of a particular member thereof (as the Mediterranean states became one body under the leadership of Rome). It

is more like what the states of ancient Greece were—a number of states claiming co-partnership.

Milking Dry the Raider. When one of these states so far breaks the convention of all of them as to raid another and loot it, then there is a precedent established for milking the raider dry when the time shall come. It is a precedent in evil, but a product which the original sufferers will not forego.

Now, supposing the war to go against the Germanic powers, and in particular against the German empire, and still more particularly against Prussia (which is the kernel and the motive power of the whole business), what will be the chances, or rather the possibility of obtaining a true indemnity?

I do not say what will be the chances of the allies enriching themselves at the expense of the Germanic powers, as the German empire, and in particular Prussia, enriched herself at the expense of France after 1870, for that is quite impossible.

It is unfortunately not possible that either the existing wealth or the productive power of the German empire can reimburse Europe for the damage already done, let alone for the total damage that will result from the war. We must make up our minds to it that the civilisation of Europe—that is, the allies, will be for a long time to come the poorer on account of this war.

Indeed it will perhaps be our chief business in the immediate future to save civilisation as a whole from shipwreck. We cannot, with the best will in the world, save it from grievous loss.

This is a truth which few people appreciate as yet, because as yet we have been living upon our reserves, our accumulated stocks of wealth at home and abroad. But it is a truth which will be very painfully apparent after the next harvest, and which will come home to us with peculiar violence if the war is prolonged beyond the next harvest.

What, then, are the resources from which indemnity can be recovered?

Three Sources at Hand.

There are three equal sources, and three alone.

1—The foreign investments of a country.

2—Its existing domestic stocks.

3—Its productive power.

The fundamental, the elementary, things in economics, simple as they are, are hidden from most modern people by the meaningless jargon of finance. The plain man, who, after all, is chiefly concerned in the result of any great economic action, is bewildered by a mass of technical terms.

We must begin by getting rid of all that flummery to grasp the situation.

First, then, what are the foreign investments of any nation? They are the possessions exercised by that nation over certain means of production not situated upon the soil controlled by the nation.

Let us suppose for instance that Germany is said to have \$2,500,000,000 of foreign investments in one particular place, say Brazil. What does that mean in terms of economic reality? Does it mean that Germany has \$2,500,000,000 in Brazil in a sack, which sack she could, if defeated, be compelled to hand over to her victor? Obviously, it means nothing of the kind.

Instance of German Wealth.

When you have got through the fog of credits, bills and exchanges it simply means that international arrangements permit a certain number of men resident in Germany to control the use of a certain amount of land, and water power, engines, stocks and food and clothing, and of shelter (that is, house property) in the Brazil. This control is, of course, to the extent that after the labourers in Brazil have been fed, clothed and sheltered, enough to produce with the aid of this

land, machinery, etc., so many million dollars' worth of wealth in Brazil, \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 worth remains under the control of owners resident in Germany.

They are, by our modern arrangements, the proprietors of that surplus amount labourers in Brazil have produced by using their land and capital—that is, so much rubber, so much coffee, etc.

They can have this sent to Germany in the shape of India rubber for motor tyres, coffee and the rest or they can use it again in the Brazil, exchanging it there against wheat, clothing and the rest for more labourers to produce more wealth for them. That is what we mean when we say that the foreign investments of Germany are situated in the Brazil and are of a total value of \$2,500,000,000, and that is all we mean.

Wealth in Domestic Goods.

Now, secondly, for the existing stocks within the realm of the defeated party. These stocks include everything which can be moved from such soil to a foreign soil; certain forms of mobile machinery, ships, unproductive stocks, such as fine pictures and furniture and finally stocks or bullion, particularly stocks of gold.

These "existing" stocks form the indemnity which, under primitive conditions, the victor takes as loot to recoup himself for the damage which the vanquished have done in his country or for the expense to which the vanquished have exposed him by their original aggression.

But when we have considered a moment we shall see that this mere "lifting" of mobile goods available in the vanquished country is not the action most productive of wealth to himself which the victor could undertake. Far from it. He has a further resource, one much longer lived and more dependable in the productive power of a conquered country.

It will, under modern conditions, usually pay better to leave the means of production at least in the hands of the conquered so long as he is fairly certain of being able to levy tribute upon the produce created from year to year by the conquered country.

Thirdly, the power of production of the vanquished as a source of indemnity to the victor.

The individual producer of wealth in a modern industrialised capitalist country, such as the German empire, knows nothing and cares nothing for its ultimate destination.

The various men occupied in making a locomotive in Germany or a bundle of textile goods have no interest whatsoever in the consumption of those goods or in the use of that locomotive. Give them a livelihood by employing them upon such production and they are satisfied.

In other words, what pays you best in obtaining redress from an industrial country which has caused you damage is not to loot, still less to destroy such of its stocks in mobile machinery, clothing, food, etc., as permit it to continue to produce, but to leave it in constant possession of these means of production and to levy tribute year by year upon that production as it takes place.

Take for instance a large German commercial vessel now owned by a number of individuals residing in the German empire. This vessel is used to create wealth by transporting goods in the process of exchange. It creates, let us say, \$5,000,000 worth of wealth in a year, which after the sailors and dockers and the rest have been paid, leaves a surplus value of \$2,600,000 for these people resident in Germany.

Would it better pay a victor to take this ship away, put it into one of its own ports and give it to a number of its own citizens, or would it better pay him to leave it in Hamburg in the hands of its present owners, but under

the compulsion of handing over goods to the value of \$1,250,000 a year to the victors?

Under modern industrial conditions almost certainly the latter. In other words, under modern industrial conditions the direct transference of stocks and of mobile means of production is for the most part an error.

Goose that Lays Golden Eggs.

There are exceptions. The movement of actual bullion will be of advantage to the victor; it will be of advantage to the victor to transfer so much mobile capital as he can absorb. But there is a limit to the resources of labour which the victor can command.

The non-mobile forms of capital, the heavy machinery, the mines with their plant, the quays and blocks of warehouses of a seaport he cannot transfer from one place to another. Should he ruin them he will kill the goose that lays for him the golden eggs of the debtor's power of production.

Unfortunately for the allies, if they should be the victors in the war, the most active centres of German production lie immediately in the regions which invasion will first reach. The Silesian industrial belt on the south-east, the Westphalian belt in the east and that of Lorraine are the first to suffer from a German defeat.

It will be impossible if proper pressure is to be imposed upon the enemy to avoid a certain measure of destruction.

It is certain, for instance, that when or if the Russians get into Silesia they will drive before them the civilian population, leaving the mines and factories idle. For to leave a civil population behind the Russian advance under the methods of war originated by Prussia would be to invite disaster.

None the less it remains true that the allies, should they be victorious, will leave intact as far as possible the machinery and plant of German industrialism, always excepting that proportion which they can use, fully take over and exploit themselves.

Morals Non-existent.

There can, of course, be no question of international morality in all this, for Germany has given it to be clearly understood that such morals do not exist. We are concerned only therefore with what will pay best in case of victory, knowing well that in case Germany is successful she will not be deterred from applying any methods which she thinks will increase her future advantage.

To sum up, one may say that of the three great categories from which alone an indemnity can be provided, the third (the power of production of the defeated) is nowadays the most important.

That power of production must be safeguarded by reserving to the defeated country its existing means of production as far as possible, but these laid under tribute, and the tribute guaranteed by military occupation. The longer that period of military occupation extends, the better for the victors.

Next, a certain proportion of the existing mobile stocks particularly of bullion, would be transferred from the conquered to their conquerors, but in doing this no mobile capital should be moved which cannot be absorbed by the conquerors, for that would be waste.

The first category, that of foreign investments, can be extinguished in its totality, and the whole of the possessions of the conquered nation in lands, railways, etc., situated abroad can be bodily transferred to the victors.

I need not emphasise the obvious truth that all those three processes will be masked, under modern conditions, by what are called "financial operations"—that is, we shall not have orders for the actual transference of goods save in a few cases.

Financial Operations for Debt.

The mass of this transference will take place as a secondary effect of an issue of stock by the defeated party. The victors will demand a certain sum of "money" (which does not exist save in comparatively small stocks of metal). A paper promise to pay this sum will pass from the conquered to their conquerors and a so-called "loan" will be raised by the conquered to meet this promise.

After all the rigmarole has been gone through, the thing will translate itself into heavy taxation (also in "money") of the vanquished—taxation nominally imposed by their own government to provide "interest" upon the new "debt."

The taxed will find themselves "selling foreign stocks," eating less, and working harder—and so forth. The reality that will be taking place will be what I have described: Confiscation by the victor of vanquished property abroad and tribute on the produce of vanquished property at home.

It is easy for the conditions imposed to be such that (1) the foreign investments of the conquered country shall disappear; (2) the mobile stocks that can be usefully employed by the victors (and no more) shall be transferred to the victors; and (3) much the most important, the power of production of the defeated country, shall be laid under tribute for as long a period as possible.

With all this it is quite certain that an indemnity so arrived at will never repay the losses incurred.

I conclude, then, that if Germany and Austria be the losers, their indemnities will strip them of foreign investment and lay them for years under a domestic tribute, but that this can never replace the loss of the war, and that Europe must face for perhaps a generation a quite unaccustomed restraint in wealth.

If, on the other hand, after a prolonged struggle, these powers are the victors, then Europe is ruined.

A GERMAN RUSE.

Building Near Cologne Meant to Deceive French Aviators.

London, Feb. 5.—That a sham railway station was erected near Cologne to deceive French aviators at the beginning of the war is the assertion of a Barne correspondent, who got information from the head of a well-known Swiss metal firm, who says:—

"On August 6 I noticed a conglomeration of sheds and hangars some two miles from town with a network of shining railroad tracks entering them but unconnected with the rest of the system, while roundabout were numerous masts bearing arc lights."

The same informant gives instances of German anti-war preparations, as follows: A notice dated July 21 directed possessors of carrier pigeons to deliver them to the authorities; instructions to put money in Government savings banks; the presence in the latter part of July at the Vevay depot of a German railway car marked "reserved for mobilisation," and orders given German metal firms months before the war to set aside a portion of their best materials for possible requirements of the Government on whose value the Government paid interest at higher rates than the banks.

The correspondent states that the Swiss aviator, Bianpain, has left Freiburg to offer his services to France. He bore a message to General Castellan that the General's son, long announced missing, was a prisoner.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

(Continued from page 3.)

Armies are on the march, fleets are cleared for action, all communication between the belligerent countries is severed, battle manoeuvres begin, blood is spilled, invasions are begun. Whether the quarrel was just or unjust, the conflict avoidable or inevitable, makes no difference whatever. War has become a reality, defence, a stern necessity, and a conflict which may have been precipitated by incompetence or guile among a few men becomes the life-and-death business of unnumbered millions.

The Boer war was an exception that proves the rule. It was so clearly a war of aggression that it was denounced and resisted to the very end by large numbers of the British people, and became "popular" only when a series of defeats had awakened the determination of the country to carry through a misguided enterprise.

Likewise, the German people are not throwing away their lives wholly in the hope of realizing visions of world empire; they are inspired to supreme devotion by the belief, however absurd it may be, that they were attacked by a "ring of enemies" and must fight to save themselves from slavery.

But the one indisputable fact is that war, into which, when begun, the citizens of all countries fling themselves with ardent heroism, are not made by them, but by their governments. The reason for this is that the one department of their public business over which they do not exercise effective control is that of foreign affairs.

This is pre-eminently true of nations living under an autocratic regime, such as Austria, Russia and Germany; with those governments the management of international relations is exclusively in the hands of the ruler and his appointees; and it is customary for them to commit the most vital interests of their subjects to alliances and other arrangements, the obligations of which are quite unknown to the mass of the citizens.

But the system exists in a lesser but noticeable degree in all countries. Englishmen have asserted that no one outside of the highest government circles and those having the confidence of officials knew the terms that held together the Triple Entente; nor to what extent the honour of Great Britain had been pledged to her allies; nor what engagements the "counsels of statesmen" had made in the name of the empire.

True, the whole problem was finally submitted to the people's representatives in Parliament with admirable frankness, but by that time there was nothing left for them to do but endorse and prepare for a war of defence upon the issues made by the Government.

Nor does it require a long memory to recall incidents of the same kind in American history. Only a few months ago the president of the United States was personally conducting the most delicate and dangerous negotiations with armed forces in Mexico acting upon secret reports presented to him by private agents, and refusing even to take into his confidence the congressional committee on foreign affairs.

The result was that the American people awoke one morning to find their interests and their national honour involved in war, in the making of which they had not been consulted, through which they could derive nothing but disadvantage and from which they were extricated only by the friendly intervention of South American republics.

The obvious weakness in the universal practice of conducting foreign affairs in that custom—on supererogation—forbids anything in the nature of publicity. The people of a country, in proportion

to the democratisation of its government, are entrusted with the details of all internal problems, and their opinion is sought through the publication from day to day of executive, legislative and judicial activities.

But as soon as a matter arises touching international relations, although it may involve the most vital interests of the nation, a veil is drawn about it. The mysteries of it are held to be beyond the understanding of the common intelligence of the country and, necessarily, to be conducted by the specially endowed persons who happen at the time to be in certain positions of power. And the policy determined upon, whatever it may be, becomes sacred from that hour, demanding for its maintenance, if necessary, the sacrifice of peace, prosperity and uncounted lives.

The menace of secret diplomacy is not a recent discovery; it has long been recognised by thoughtful men of all countries, but civilisation has not yet thrown off the veneration for an ancient custom. Sir Victor Horsley, an eminent British surgeon, said recently:—

To effect progress toward the establishment of arbitration two things are necessary—first, the establishment of democratic rule by the political enfranchisement of all men and women, and, secondly, the abolition of secret diplomacy, the chief weapon of despotism and the source of misunderstandings and war.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, one of the most conservative of Americans, has stated the case with great clearness and force:—

The catastrophe proves that secret negotiations, like those habitually conducted in Europe, and alliances between selected nations, the terms of which are secret—or, at any rate, not publicly stated—cannot avert, in the long run, outrageous war, but can only produce postponements of war or short truces.

Free institutions take the public into confidence, because all important movements of the government must rest on popular desires, needs and volitions. Autocratic institutions have no such necessity for publicity. This government secrecy as to motives, plans and purposes must often be maintained by disregarding truth, fair dealing and honourable obligations, in order that, when the appeal to force comes, one government may secure advantage by taking the other by surprise.

In an editorial in the *London Daily News* we find these strong words:—Can Europe ever again tolerate the appalling peril of secret diplomacy? It belongs to the traditions of autocratic and personal government; it has no place in a democratic world. And the example of the United States must become the model of the civilised world on this vital matter, if Europe is to be free from menaces in the future.

The Socialists, with characteristic vigour, have already moved to make this reform part of their programme. The members of the party in the United States are now preparing to vote upon a proposal, put forth by Allan L. Benson, to incorporate among the party principles a demand that foreign policies shall be framed and executed by joint committees of congress, all diplomatic communications of whatever sort to be made public on the day of their despatch.

Whatever form the judgment of the world may eventually take, secret diplomacy should be one of the errors of civilisation that will not be permitted to outlive the war.

It is irrational and dangerous, and if perpetuated, it will begin, during the very negotiations for peace, to sow the seeds for another harvest of inhuman strife.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

HONGKONG CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS.

Lady May has kindly sent us the letters which appear below, for publication, and writes as follows:—

These letters have just been received in answer to a box of 275 garments (amongst which were 12 Chinese oilskin suits given by Mrs. Anstruther) made by the women of Hongkong and Pakhoi and sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in December last; also a box containing sixty-five men's garments (amongst them being a fur rug and Jaeger blanket rug) which was sent to Dr. Davis in December last.

The letter from Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, also shows how much the garments are appreciated.

First British Field Hospital for Serbia.

February 25, 1915.

Dear Lady May,—I have just heard from my brother that we are indebted to you and the ladies of Hongkong for the parcels of comforts which have arrived. Would you please convey our best thanks to all those who have so kindly helped to make them.

Madame Grosche has told me of the terrible sufferings of the wounded in Serbia, owing to the absolute lack of clothes and dressings, and I feel that the best return you could receive for your kindness would be a knowledge of the great gratitude the Serbian soldier feels towards those who are giving him a helping hand. I have had numerous instances of this in Belgium where I have been working since August, and a nurse who has just returned from Serbia describes the soldiers as extremely brave and patriotically grateful for the little that she and the two others who were working with her were able to do to alleviate their sufferings. With kind regards and many thanks. Believe me, Yours sincerely,

John Heston Beavis.
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.
24th February, 1915.

Dear Lady May,—Another beautiful consignment has arrived from Hongkong, and I will be so grateful to you if you will convey Her Majesty's thanks to all the ladies who so kindly contributed. The things are all splendid, and exactly what we want. Her Majesty was especially pleased with the oilskin suits, and these are being sent out to the Engineers, who have very difficult and dangerous work to do about the trenches, and have to be out all night. You can rest assured that all the things you have sent will be very much appreciated by the French and Belgians as well as by our British soldiers at the front. We are now also sending out to Serbia. It may interest you to see how our things are being despatched, so I enclose you one of our weekly lists to show you where the things are going. Believe me, Yours very truly,

Annie Lawley, Hon. Sec.

CRICKET.

Forthcoming Kowloon Match.

The following will represent R. P. Thurfeld's XI versus Kowloon Cricket Club, at Kowloon on 2nd April. Play will commence at 10.30 a.m. sharp and finish will be served in the Pavilion at 1 p.m.: R. T. Barton, K. Bray, H. G. Jennings, R. Kennedy, F. S. Leigh-Bennett, M. M. Mearns, H. E. Muriel, M. A. Murray, J. A. Bidgway, L. Wilken, R. P. Thurfeld, Umpire, H. Bates; Scorer, R. E. Sedgwick.

WAR ITEMS.

Controlling Grain Supplies.
Petrograd, February 18.—An important conference, at which the Minister for Agriculture was present, passed a resolution recommending the requisition of stored cereals. It was stated that fifty million puds (66 million quarters) were in the hands of speculators.

It was suggested that prices which have already dropped should be fixed locally after consultation between the Produce Exchange Committee and the Zemstva.

A Heroic Irish V.C.

Where all are heroes it is a little invidious to pick out the individual actions of any of the new V.C.s. But two really do call for special mention. Lance-Corporal Michael O'Leary, of the Irish Guards, who killed eight Germans, took two prisoners, and practically captured the enemy's position, showed how the most thrilling deeds of single-handed valour are yet possible in the most scientific warfare, while Lieutenant Arthur Martin Leake, of the R.A.M.C., emphatically deserves his unique distinction, that of receiving a Clasp to a Cross already gained. Lieutenant Leake's original V.C. came to him in the South African War, while tending wounded under a heavy fire from a much larger party of Boers, who were only a hundred yards away. To this heroic deed he has added many others during the present war, and he receives his Clasp "for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty throughout the campaign."—*Globe*.

An American Report.

Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 17.—Emperor William will apologize personally to James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, for the hostile demonstration which occurred at a Berlin theatre on the evening of February 9, according to a telegram received here to-day from Berlin. The emperor, it is said, will express his regrets to Mr. Gerard on the occasion of the ambassador's visit to his majesty at the East Prussian fortress of Königsberg. Mr. Gerard is reported in the dispatch to have accepted the emperor's invitation to go to Königsberg. Ambassador Gerard and a party from the embassy were attending a theatre when a man in the audience protested because they were speaking English. When informed his remarks were directed against the American ambassador, the man began a loud and violent tirade against the exportation of arms. He was finally suppressed.—*Philadelphia North American*.

German Veterans Called up.

Amsterdam, February 13.—The *Telegraaf* learns that in the Rhine provinces that Landsturm levies of 1883, 1882, and 1881 have been called up to join the colours on February 15, and levies of 1880 and 1879 on February 17, including all men who have not yet served in the army.

Goeben Active Again.

Athens, February 9.—The following message from Mitylene is published here:—The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are actively engaged in fortifying the coast of Asia Minor facing Chios and Mitylene. The Goeben, which has been completely repaired, is cruising night and day in the Bosphorus, accompanied by a destroyer. All commercial activity in Asia Minor has come to a standstill and the population is suffering great hardships in consequence.

Commission for County Cricket.

Mr. Tom Forester, the Warwickshire and Derbyshire cricketer, has received notification from the War Office that he has been given a commission in the 11th South Lancashire Regiment. He will proceed to St. Helena next week to take up his new duties.

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

Interesting Statement of Cables Blocked.

The following statement with reference to the cable isolation of the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires has been given out by the German Information Service:—

"Germany has five cables ending at the Island of Borkum, in the North Sea, one going to Brest, in France; one to Vigo, in the north of Spain; one to Tenerife, on the Canary Islands at the north of Africa, and two by way of the Azores to New York. All five lead through the English Channel, so that it was not difficult for England to cut them. On the other hand, it will be very difficult, even impossible, for Germany to repair them as long as the war lasts.

"Between Germany and England there exist six cable lines, partly German, partly English, which, of course, are not used now. From Germany's west coast, therefore, no communication with the world is possible.

"The telegraphic communication via Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden can only be kept up by cables that end in England, and France, where, of course, cables are censored.

"The ways to the south via Austria or Italy are also blocked, as the cables that run from west to east in the Mediterranean belong to an English company, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and end in English territory. The cables starting from Italy, and also from Turkey, go via Malta, Gibraltar and Lisbon to the Atlantic Ocean. At all times communication is possible without using the cables of the Eastern Telegraph Co., and telegraphic land connections with China pass through Russia or British India. Therefore, with the exception of the wireless service, Germany can telegraph only to Austria-Hungary, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Spain and Portugal are out of, too."

5,000 German Mutineers.

Paris, February 18.—The Press Bureau has issued a note in which it is stated on unimpeachable authority that at Ghent an incipient mutiny was checked at the beginning of the month, when five thousand of the enemy, including thirty officers, were bound together and sent in the direction of Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, and Namur. On February 2 a train consisting of 18 carriages, passed through Louvain towards Germany. It was full of officers and men who had refused to start for the Yser front.

Aeroplanes Over Canada.

Victoria (B.C.), February 2.—Much excitement and varied speculation has been occasioned by the reported flight of two aeroplanes over the Kamloops and Okanagan districts of British Columbia. The presence of the two machines was first reported to Lieut. Colonel Vickers, of the 102nd Regiment, and Major Wilson, of the 31st B.C. Horse, by Mr. E. D. Galletly, from Galletly's Landing, Okanagan Lake. Corroborative reports were subsequently received from six other points within a radius of one hundred miles. The mysterious aeroplanes are alleged to have been equipped with searchlights.

Good News for Little Men.

The *Sunday Chronicle* is officially informed that the height standard for Lancashire regiments has now been reduced. An intimation has been received that the height standard for the Liverpool Regiment, the East Lancashire Regiment, and the King's Own Lancasters has been reduced to 5ft. 2in. with a 34in. chest measurement.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Progress.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 25.

French Stock now stands at 170. Yesterday we stopped counter-attacks, north of Arras, at a small fort at Baasjour. To-day we repulsed counter-attacks in Argonne at Eparges.

Russians Advancing.

On the Piltz river the Germans abandoned positions. We (the Russians) pursued our advances in the Carpathians, capturing four thousand prisoners with a dozen machine-guns.

Dutch Telegraph Station Raided by Emden's Men.

A steamer coming from Singapore reports that Emden German sailors on board the *Ayesha* raided the Dutch telegraphic station at Padang, Sumatra, taking nearly all the supplies.

The Dardanelles.

Operations in the Dardanelles were impeded by very rough weather. Only mine-sweeping was going on.

Activity of French Artillery.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 26.

The Germans delivered, on the 24th at Notre Dame de Loreste, two attacks which were repulsed.

Our artillery in Champagne and Argonne was very active. A German attack was repulsed at Fontaine Madame.

The prisoners taken at Hartmanns Weilerkopf amount to 200.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

Witty Comment in Paris Press.

General Berthaut writing in the *Petit Journal*, says: "The subject does not concern me. My job is to comment upon acts of war, not acts of brigandage. Those are outside my competence." The gallant veteran puts mildly: "The complete and very obvious" of air-raids or sea-raids of the kind is obvious to all.

M. Stephen Pichon tries, for a sarcastic moment, to consider the question from the German point of view. "It is clear that the results of the raid would have been more valuable in Teutonic opinion had more non-combatants been slain, and particularly if the Royal family had been murdered, as was intended. But, however expert the Germans may be in organizing massacres, they have, like all criminals, only limited means at their disposal. They have, therefore, to try, again—up to the hour when punishment will be meted out to the perpetrators of this endless list of felonies and atrocities."

Splendid recruiting agents, the *Matin* calls German airmen. The Germans' knowledge of psychology is such that, whenever they see an opportunity, they must put their foot in it. A writer in that journal met an old Englishman (perhaps imaginary, but certainly plausible) on the boulevard, who was grinning all over at German stupidity. He mourned the innocent non-combatants slain, but he brightened up instantly to think how splendid it would all be for recruiting.

The *Figaro* has turned up Clausewitz, and found a delightfully appropriate quotation: "The reason why civilized peoples do not kill prisoners of war or destroy undefended towns and villages is that wars are more and more ruled by intelligence. Intelligent reflection has shown that there are far more efficient ways of using force than in the mere display of brutal instincts."

General von Clausewitz, thus, by anticipation, has condemned the Zeppelin raid as being not merely against the laws of nations, which, of course, is a trifle, but stupid and inefficient, which is a serious consideration. Meanwhile, we are still waiting for our Zeppelin visit here, and Paris will be a little hurt if it is neglected.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

28th March, 1915, Sunday next before Easter. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial; Venite; Hooper, Psalms: of the 28th morning; Benedictus; Battishill; Tomlinson Battishill; Jubilate; Goodson. Hymns: 93, 107, Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial; Psalms: Purcell; Magnificat; Cooke (13th morning); Nuno Dimittis; Rimbault (17th morning); Hymns: 99, 200, 108 Psalm verses 1, 3, 15, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

DEATH OF BLUECHER CAPTAIN.

From Pneumonia in Edinburgh.

The death in Edinburgh Castle Hospital of Captain Erdmann, of the German armoured cruiser *Blucher*, was announced on February 18.

Death was due, it is understood, to pneumonia and heart affection, consequent upon the exposure the captain suffered when the *Blucher* was sunk in the Dogger Bank action on January 24.

Captain Erdmann was somewhat downcast when he was landed at Leith, but he is reported to have informed British officers later that his ship was engaged in the baby-killing raid on Hartlepool.

Captain Erdmann entered the German Navy in 1890. In January 1913 he was appointed president of the German experimental gunnery staff and captain of the *Blucher*, which was utilised for gunnery experiments before the war. He was one of the greatest authorities on gunnery in the German Navy.—*Daily Mail*.

DAY BY DAY

New Doctors Registered.

The following additions to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony, published in Government Notification No. 240 of the 28th June, 1914, pursuant to Ordinances No. 1 of 1884 and No. 31 of 1914, are published for general information:—Chik Chiu Hang, Nethe sole Hospital; Filomeno Maria Graça Ozorio, 34, Queen's Road Central. Both are Bachelors of Medicine and of Surgery of Hongkong University.

To Act as Analyst.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest Roadley Dovey to act as Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne, or until further notice, with effect from the 25th instant.

New Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia.

It is hereby notified by the Colonial Secretary's Department that the New Edition of the British Pharmacopoeia became "official" as from 1st January, 1915. The new list contains some important alterations which are printed in to-day's *Government Gazette*.

Passed in Cantonese.

It is officially notified that Mr. Roland Arthur Charlie North, Cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on the 26th February, 1915.

Struck off.

It is notified that the name of the Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited, has been struck off the Register. It is also notified that, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the Cheung Tai Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

SHIP'S OFFICERS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

Some time ago, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild addressed themselves to the different representative Shipowners' Associations in the United Kingdom furnishing the names of certain firms who had decided themselves to insure the effects of their officers and officers against war risks. The Guild suggested the desirability of a similar step being taken by shipowners generally, and from information they have received they are glad to learn that the suggestion has already been adopted in a number of cases. In respect to a London steamer recently torpedoed where the captain and officers were as usually the case—lost, the whole of their effects, the Guild are informed that they will be compensated by their owners for the loss.

The Guild's Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, member of Parliament for the Birkdale Division of Glasgow, has joined the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Striking German Warning in East Prussia.

Amsterdam, February 18.—An official warning has been issued in Berlin against the too hasty return of East Prussian refugees to their homes. A new situation, the warning says, has been created by the victorious battles in East Prussia, but this does not warrant a general return to all parts of the province, as housing and food supplies are not yet sufficiently guaranteed. All municipal and State officials are urgently asked to return to their former residences, but without their families.

WAR LOANS AND WORLD'S SAVINGS.

Two Remarkable Estimates by a French Economist.

On the Paris Bourse, at the end of 1914—business having then been resumed since December 7—the average price of fixed-revenue securities, as calculated by the *Economiste Français*, was 12 to 15 per cent. lower than at the end of 1913. The *Economiste* assumes this to mean a rise of at least 4 per cent. in the average cost of capital. But it adds:

"A decline of 12 to 15 per cent. in prices does not seem anything enormous, if one considers the huge emissions of home and foreign Government securities which are under way. In October it was estimated that, if the war were to continue seven months (which would have fixed its termination around the end of February), the direct war expenditure of all the belligerents combined would have been 50,000,000,000 francs.

"The outlook now is that the war will last four or months longer—say to the end of June. It is undoubtedly impossible to make anything like exact calculations in such matters. But the direct losses of the war up to such a date, combined with the public loans of belligerents and neutrals arising from the war, seem bound to reach at least 80,00

GERMAN PROPOSAL.

If England Will Relent on Foodstuffs.

Washington February 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, presented to the State Department to-day a note from his Government announcing that Germany stands ready to consider receding from her announced intention of attacking British merchantmen, if Great Britain will withdraw her efforts to prevent foodstuffs from going to Germany, for the civilian population.

The note declares that Germany's plan to attack British merchantmen was a retaliatory measure adopted because of the alleged violation of international law by Great Britain in trying to starve the non-combatant population of Germany, and that the latter Government is ready to withdraw from its purpose as expressed in the naval war zone decrees, as far as it applies to merchant vessels as soon as Great Britain, either of its own volition, or as a result of representations from the neutrals, expresses her willingness to return to the usual practices of international law on the question of foodstuffs.

Says Merchant Vessels are Armed.

The German note adds that the Berlin Government has information that English merchant vessels are being armed and have orders to sail in groups for protection, and further that they would try to sink submarines. It declared that there was now no question of searching them, but the result would be that German ships would fight them because they are now held to be warships.

The note declares further that Great Britain, according to the information of Germany, intended to use neutral flags, and that therefore, neutral shipping would be in danger in the war zone. It was urged, therefore, that while neutral shipping observe the request of Germany to go around the north of Scotland, in the course which had been declared outside the war zone.

Not a Reply to American Note.

It was stated that the note received by the Ambassador to-day from his Foreign Office and not a reply to the recent American note to Germany in regard to the war zone decree. A more comprehensive and detailed reply to that communication is expected soon, although it was not known officially here when it might be looked for.

To-day's note from Germany, it was pointed out, constitutes a sort of intermediary reply, possibly presented to this Government because of the fact that the date when the war zone decree goes into effect, February 18, is so close at hand.

Absorbing Topic In Two Capitals.

London, February 15, 12.10 p.m.—The threatened submarine blockade of the ports of the British Isles is still an absorbing topic of discussion, for English newspapers and the English people, and, judging from dispatches reaching here from the Continent, Germany is equally interested.

The fact that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has been requested to meet Emperor William at once on the eastern "battleground" is taken to mean in London that Berlin probably will make a prompt reply to the American note to Germany. German comment on the situation, which has arisen since Germany declared a war zone around the British Isles, insists that Washington should prevent the use of the American flag by Great Britain, and a strict observation of the Declaration of London as the best guarantee for the safety of American shipping. At the same time, the Germans argue that submarines cannot be expected to make a search of hostile merchantmen, before destroying them.

The English press insists upon regarding the whole to Germany as a "virtual ultimatum." It does not attempt to forecast what Britain's reply to the Washington communication regarding the use of the American flag, but asserts that Great Britain cannot forgo her claim to the right to use a neutral flag in case of necessity.

An indication that England is regarding the German threat as something more than a bluff is found in the fact that liners are to-day coming in to British ports with their lifeboats along out and watered and provisioned.

No disposition yet has been made of the cargo of the American steamship, Wilhelmnia. This ship now seems to be under the voluntary joint guardianship of the British Foreign Office and the American Ambassador.

Views of the London "Times." Commenting on the notes sent to the governments at Berlin and London, the Times to-day says:

"The tone of both is most courteous and friendly. Not the most captious of the German critics can detect the slightest word of consideration or of good breeding in the remarks addressed to Berlin; but if the protest against the German threats is measured and amicable, it is also very explicit, very grave, and very firm."

"In regard to the note to England, we shall certainly do all that is judged consistent with our military safety to meet the American wishes and assuage their uneasiness for American ships and lives. We would point out, however, that the danger Washington apprehends from the British use of the American flag could only arise from the neglect of German warships to observe the elementary rules that visit and search must precede an attack, except where an effective blockade is enforced."

The Times declines to believe that the Germans will be able to interfere with British shipping to any very serious extent, and is confident that the German blockade will prove futile, even if the measures which the British Admiralty have in hand do not immediately and finally bring it to an immediate and humiliating end.

German Press Blames England for Situation.

Berlin, via London, February 15, 11.20 a.m.—The newspapers of Berlin continue commenting to-day upon the recent diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Great Britain and Germany concerning the protection of American shipping on the coast of the British Isles. Generally speaking, they characterize the American note to Great Britain as a "provocation."

They make use of this note to support this contention that Great Britain is to blame for the situation. The Kreuzzeitung says:

"The American note properly takes the British Government to task for the contemptuous misuse of the American flag, a course which menaces the safety of neutral shipping. Therefore, it is more difficult to understand what the American Government wants of us. The German people will not be able to forget either the questions addressed to us or the form of their asking. Our position has not changed in the slightest degree since February 4. The United States has two ways to protect herself from harm. The first is to stop Great Britain's misuse of the American flag, and the second is to keep her ships and people and contraband of war out of the war zone. If she adopts this method, she will not only avoid harm, but bring a quick end to the war."

The Lokalanzeiger says: "It is evident that the United States is pressing the matter with the same forcefulness in London as in Berlin. The British have now been told fairly and squarely that the entire responsibility is upon them if American lives or property are sacrificed through misuse of the flag. There is no difference in the tone of the two notes."

On the other hand, the Morgen Post has a different opinion, and while the American note to Great Britain is notably different from the German, "in its soft and flattery-like tone."

The Tagesspiegel says that the United States, in its note to Great Britain, with "helpful care," leaves England a "convenient door of escape." This paper says it does not understand why a neutral Power will not see they are sawing off the branch on which they sit when they do not protest with all the means at their disposal against a policy which forebodes their own destruction. "Why do not the neutrals, with the United States at their head, demand of

PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG.

Per P. and O. steamer Maloja, from London March 6.—Miss Warren, Miss G. M. Young, Miss J. Bushell, Mr. H. P. White, and Mr. B. Aitken.

Per P. and O. steamer Nagoya, from London March 20.—Mr. D. Mayr, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Taylor and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Pless and child, Mr. S. Logan, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Rayner and Mr. N. Kenally.

Per P. and O. steamer Mooltan, from London March 20.—Mr. J. C. Oswald, Mr. A. E. Martin.

Per P. and O. steamer Moldavia, from London April 17.—Mr. A. H. Compton and Mr. J. Poulsen.

Per N. Y. K. steamer Kitano Maru, from London Feb. 27.—Mr. G. H. House and Mr. N. H. Schragardus.

Per N. Y. K. steamer Fushima Maru, from London March 13.—Miss Ducie, Miss Pettit, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Heron and 2 children.

—London and China Express.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

German War Council.

London, March 19, 3.40 p.m.—It is reported that a war council is proceeding at German headquarters near Lille with the Kaiser, General von Falkenhayn, the Crown Prince of Germany, the Crown Prince of Bavaria and other commanders. It is expected that the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria will participate.

Casualties.

London, March 19, 6.40 a.m.—Unofficially reported killed: W. O. Burton, G. W. Dabery, W. A. Gallagher, C. E. Harrison, G. B. Laurie, Orbell Oakes, M. B. Selby-Smith, A. H. Hooper, L. J. Robinson, C. G. V. Wellisley, W. G. S. Kenny, A. M. Bowyer.

German Consul Arrested.

London, March 19, 6.40 a.m.—The German consul at Seattle has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy and seeking information regarding the Seattle Obstruction Dry Dock Company, which Germany suspects of manufacturing submarines for the Allies. He was bailed out in a thousand dollars. The consul claimed diplomatic exemption.

Prisoners.

London, via Washington, March 19, 6.40 a.m.—Great Britain, Germany and Austria have agreed that United States representatives shall inspect aliens in prisoners' camps and distribute supplies for their Governments. They have also agreed to exchange civilians of military age.

German Intrigue in Persia.

London, March 19, 11.55 a.m.—The Press Bureau publishes an interesting dispatch by the Secretary of State for India with regard to German "submarine intrigues in Persia."

Bank of England.

London, March 19, 3.40 p.m.—The Bank of England profit for the half-year is £652,500, and the dividend 8 percent.

War Effort.

London, March 19, 3.40 p.m.—The war effort committee has decided to follow the London declaration in all its particulars. It is that event the British North Sea blockade would become inoperative, the contraband question would be controlled internationally, and the course of action Germany intends to pursue after February 18 would no longer be necessary.

The United States should take this step, the Tagesspiegel says in conclusion, "for the reason that the expressed purpose of the Declaration of London is the protection of the rights of neutrals."

Says America can do nothing.

Amsterdam, February 15, via London, 1.50 p.m.—The Montag Zeitung, of Berlin, according to a dispatch reaching here from the German capital, in an article referring to the stand of the United States, asks what harm America can do to Germany. "She has no army," this paper says, "and her fleet would not dare approach nearer our shores than does the English. The expulsion of Germans from America would mean her ruin. America's threats are simply ridiculous, and it is more than ridiculous for us to take them in earnest."

This paper says it is the intention of Emperor William to be at Ostend, on the North Sea, on the 18th of February.

THE NEW LOYALTY.

What the War Has Done to Canada.

The Toronto correspondent of the Evening Standard writes:—Canadians, as a people, have always been loyal. Britons in our country often remark that we make more "fais" on national holidays than is done in Great Britain. We do. Loyalty with us has been a fine sentiment; an exhilarating emotion, a pleasant exercise for unusual occasions. Without it our political orators would find themselves much at a loss for an appropriate climax to their fine phrases. "Waving the Flag" and "Making the British Lion Roar" have long been regarded by Canadians as a necessary part of the political show. Most of us have laughed tolerantly at such exhibitions and regarded them as one of the national weaknesses; some of us have been a bit affected by them, but the real deeps were almost never sounded.

That this should have been necessary is not surprising to one knowing the circumstances. For a generation or more Canada has been leaping in peace. War had become a legend, an impossible thing, a nightmare. Almost everybody was a peace-at-any-price man, or would have protested that he was. Domestic problems of great magnitude occupied all thoughtful minds, and Canadians were steeped deep in their own immediate concerns. In celebrating one hundred years of peace, as was being done by Canadians and Americans in New Orleans recently, it was thought that another century probably lay unbrokenly before both countries.

In a day all was changed. War was declared, and with a terrific jar the Canadian people realised that for them as for Great Britain, peace might be bought at too high a price. At first all was confusion, and it was impossible to face the issues intelligently; the conviction was forced home to the most peace-loving Canadians almost at once. Since that time Canada has been little else than an animated volcano.

Women, and children are reading the papers with an avidity and generally never witnessed in Canada before, and the results are interesting. Europe used to be a far-off historic land, where all sorts of foreign bodies lived. Its affairs were of only passing interest to the man in the street in Canadian cities. Now Europe is just round the corner, and what concerns it concerns us.

From being utterly provincial in outlook, we have suddenly become students of the policies of all nations. We are, like the celebrated Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, very fluent in geography, and could draw the map of Europe from memory. We also display a truly marvellous familiarity with military technicalities, and discourse learnedly of "lines of communication," "strategic bases," "enveloping movements," and the like. We are not only interested in Europe; we have become a part of it.

Then, from the news point of view, we get more information than do the people in Europe. American papers are very largely read in Canada. Many of them are pro-German, and we hear both sides.

In our country, too, we have over half a million German and Austrian citizens, and a large number of papers are published among them. Certain of these papers have had to be disciplined to discretion since war began, but nothing extreme has been attempted by the authorities, in the way of suppression and the consequences is that Canadians get all angles of opinion regarding the war.

To do them justice, large numbers of our older German settlers have proved themselves good Canadians, more particularly those of the Waterloo district in Ontario, and of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, but naturally the newer comers side with their native land. Canadians realise this, and make allowances, but neither loud voiced nor active pro-Germans will be tolerated in the Dominion, and there is been

CARDINAL'S ARREST.

The Vatican Now Aware of All The Facts.

Notwithstanding all efforts of the Berlin authorities to stifle the affair, the truth as to the arrest of Cardinal Mercier and the efforts offered to him is beginning to be known at the Vatican, which is now actually certain of the following facts:—

1. The Germans seized at the shop of a printer at Malines 15,000 copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter.

2. The Germans sentenced the printer to a fine of 500 marks.

3. The Germans forbade the reading of the letter in a great number of parishes.

4. On January 2 three German officers arrived at the Arcepsopal Palace at Malines and compelled the Cardinal to undergo an interrogation.

5. On January 3 Cardinal Mercier was prevented from celebrating Mass. The fact was that he had that morning received from General von Bissing a telegram "inviting" him not to proceed to this service, which was to have been held in Antwerp.

6. On January 4, Cardinal Mercier was detained the whole day in his palace. On the morning of that day an aide-de-camp of General von Bissing arrived at the palace in a motor-car, accompanied by soldiers, and presented a letter from General von Bissing, to which he demanded an immediate reply from the Cardinal. The latter offered to send his reply the same day to Brussels, but the aide-de-camp, after having telephoned from Malines to the Governor-General in Brussels, informed the Cardinal that he had received orders to remain until the Cardinal gave him an answer. The aide-de-camp remained at the palace until the evening.

7. On January 6 the Germans presented to Cardinal Mercier a document retracting the expressions used in the pastoral letter, which the Cardinal was called upon to sign. The request was refused.

The comforting impression produced upon the whole of the Belgian people by Cardinal Mercier's admirable pastoral letter is now also known at the Vatican.—Exchange.

watchfulness in all German settlements in Western Canada.

From this large standpoint, from events and chronicles, the Canadian is formulating the answers to his own queries. In the last five months we have had time to digest our impressions, and we are emerging with a broader view, a more profound insight, a deeper sympathy and a better understanding.

The emergence of the militant spirit has astonished Canadians themselves. There has never been any need in Canada of militant posters, and they have not been used. But a thing quite as remarkable as the complete faith manifested on all hands, for the cause of the Allies, in the recitation of British motives and the absolute justice of the thing for which we battle. In spite of all the welter of confusion arising from the complete disorganisation of all our ideas and ideals, and the necessity for readjusting them, this faith has come out strong and clear.

To-day Canada is sending her sons to the European battlefields, not because she is a "vassal state of Britain," but because a "new sense of nationhood" and responsibility impel her to strike for the right for freedom, and for Britain. It is quite safe to say that Canadians are more wholeheartedly and more unflinchingly and more bravely British at this moment than ever before in their history. War has strengthened the bond of Empire because it has paused something like individual conversation in the minds of Canadians, and cemented all the common aims and interests of Britons and themselves.

1ST MANCHESTERS' GREAT STAND.

Critical Fight at Givenchy.

An interesting record of the deeds of the 1st Manchester Regiment has been compiled from letters from officers kindly supplied to the Manchester Guardian. It contains the first full story of the battalion's fight at Givenchy against overwhelming odds. The Manchester regiment, but their work had "saved" what was becoming a very serious situation, and a brigade was at hand to take up the attack. We have not space to reproduce the whole article, but the following is the concluding portion:—

Soon afterwards No. 2 Company (with whom were now numbers of men from other companies) was strongly engaged by the enemy, who broke round the right flank. Lieutenant Farminter remained in charge of the trenches, while Lieutenant Mair rallied some of the retiring troops and brought them up towards the right. The enemy, however, opened fire from a machine-gun down the road from the right, and although their fire was fortunately high and the resulting casualties not so heavy as they might have been, the position became untenable, and a general retirement began through the village and back to Le Pont Frix. The whole regiment was under heavy shell fire in the open during this retirement. Meanwhile a brigade arrived to reinforce—unfortunately we had not been aware of their impending arrival—and the position was eventually recovered, after several days' fighting.

On the arrival of these fresh troops the regiment went into billets at Le Pont Frix and marched back to Bethune next day. The 1st Manchesters were there continuously in action at Givenchy for over thirty hours. The casualties were heavy—five officers and about 300 men—but the regiment had succeeded in holding during that time a most important position. As the Commander of the Division expressed in a message to the Commander of the Brigade, "Givenchy was the most important point in the whole line held by the division," and we had held it "against overwhelming odds and successive attacks by the enemy." The regiment was afterwards addressed on parade by the Commander of the Brigade, who thanked the officers and men for their "splendid behaviour at Givenchy," and for saving "what was becoming a very serious situation." The Commander of the Division also addressed the regiment and referred to their "magnificent piece of work," about which, "in my report to higher authorities, I could only use the term 'gallant Manchesters.'" He said that "at that period the village of Givenchy was the most important point in the whole British line," and told the regiment that they were "a very brave set of men."

Subsequently the regiment was addressed by the Commander of the Indian Army Corps. He said: "Colonel Strickland, Officers, and men of the 1st Manchester Regiment, I want to thank you for your very fine bit of work in the last fight. You are a very gallant battalion. You were holding the most important point of the right of the British line, and by your gallant conduct in holding on to it you rendered greater service than you probably realised. I want to tell Colonel Strickland in front of you all what I think of him. He is a first-class soldier, and you are a brave lot of men. I shall not fail in my report to the Commander-in-Chief to bring to notice your conduct and that of those recommended for reward; and shall do my best to obtain some suitable reward for them."

Protest Against Alien Waters.

At a recent meeting of the United British Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Employers in Liverpool, it was resolved to protest against the action of the Home Secretary in releasing aliens for employment in hotels, restaurants, and other places of public resort, and to call upon him to take steps to prevent this, and the public to protest against being served by aliens.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

How Maritz Played a Game.

Officers returning to Potchefstroom from the German South-west African border had interesting stories to tell of the sayings and doings of Maritz and his band of rebels (says the Cape Times). At his request, two Union Government officers rode out to meet him at a place called Nons, finding him in the full rigout of a German General, and accompanied by fifteen officers all in German uniform.

Asked if he was prepared to lay down his arms, Maritz answered that he had no intention of doing anything of the kind. He also declared that he would shoot anyone who again made the suggestion to him. His reason for asking for the interview was to suggest to the Union Government that a congress of the people of the Union should be called for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they were in favour of receiving their independence at his hands on behalf of the German Empire.

The interview took place early in January, at which time the rebellion had been crushed, and it was obvious that Maritz was ill-informed as to the real situation. He said that Congress or no Congress, he intended to remain in the field as long as De Wet continued armed resistance, but at that very moment De Wet and his band were safe in the custody of Government troops. Maritz would credit nothing which was told to him about the failure of the rebellion. He persisted in his belief that the whole of the Transvaal and the Free State were in arms against the Government, with the rebels some 70,000 strong, and even then he appeared to be expecting the arrival of De Wet with 10,000 reinforcements.

One German officer present described himself as the representative of the Kaiser, and it was probably the name of the Kaiser which Maritz suppressed when he said that he was "fighting under orders, but would give no names." In the proclamation issued by "Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, General" to inhabitants of the Union close to the German South-west border, it was announced that Beyer had been appointed Commandant General of the Republic of South Africa, and that the German South-west border was declared, and people were advised not to oppose the forces of Maritz, as they would thereby prolong the struggle.

In an interview at about the same date, Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, said the rebellion was over, and the campaign in the German South-west was to be seriously taken in hand. From first to last General Botha had not failed to keep the issues at stake in a German South-west campaign fairly and squarely before the country, in respect of the Union's interests, and of the Union's good faith to the British Empire. "In so doing he had incurred the bitter hatred of the nation which furnished the leaders of the rebellion."

Leave During War.

The Pioneer says:—(A) the instances of the local Government, the Government of India have reconsidered the subject of grant of leave in the "leaving spring and summer. Rather wide discretion has been given to local administrators to deal with individual cases. This discretionary power will cover the cases of officers who undertake to retire at the end of their leave, officers whose leave is long overdue, and who are getting liable to break down (who will not be required to produce medical certificates) and officers who are designated for new appointments, to whom a grant of leave prior to the assumption of their duties will be to the public advantage.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 29th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Queen's Gardens, Peak Road, (for account of the concerned)
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:

Plush and Tapestry covered Drawing Room suites, Leather-covered Armchairs, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Card Tables and teak Bookcases, Writing Tables, Brass Fenders, Marble Clock, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Japanese Water Colours, Laces and Tapestry Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery and Cut-Glass, etc., etc.

Double Brass and Twin Bedsteads, teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Easy Chairs, Toilet Crockery, Enamelled and Shanghai Bath Tubs.

A Quantity of Table and Bed Linen.
American Ice Chest, Teak Hat-stand, Cooking Stove and Utensils.

Also
A fine lot of Canton Black-wood-ware, comprising:

Bookcases, Tapestry-covered Cray Corner, Fire Screen, Half Round Table, Jardiniere, Stools & Tables, etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, the 27th March.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
GOOD FRIDAY,
at 9.15 p.m.

Spohr's
"LAST JUDGMENT."

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandeliers, Nos. 35 and 37, Ring Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 512.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BENVOLICH"
From MIDDLEBRO' LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th April or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 26th March, 1915.

Stared by the great Pathé Drama

"THE TEARS OF REPENTANCE."

THREE REELS.

This thrilling EXCLUSIVE embodies a poignant story of Society life. It possesses a wonderful combination of power and pathos. The fact that the leading parts in this great drama are played by the WORLD'S FOREMOST CINEMA ARTISTES including Mlle. ROBINNE, M. SIGNORET, M. ALEXANDRE and others, makes this featuring Exclusive rank amongst THE MOST WONDERFUL MODERN MASTERPIECES OF CINEMATOGGRAPHY.

A Fourfold Wait (a Scram).

A Game of Poker (Keystone Comic).

Pathe's Gazelle B.F.

Sheriff's Daughter (Dramatic).

ROCOMBOLE NEXT WEEK.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 27th March,

"THE BROKEN SONG,"

in 6 Parts—Length 8,000 Feet.

Great powerful dramatic film.

"TWEEDLEDMY ITCHING POWDER" great comic.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

Wednesday, 30th March,

4 parts "THE MISSING MAN" drama.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. Yen Yuen Tsar, of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, the 30th & 31st March, & 1st April, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Specially Selected Lot of Antique China & Curios, from Sung to Towkwang periods.

Comprising:—

Red Lacquer Seal Boxes, Vases and Bowls, Jade Screens, Ornaments and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Crystal Ornaments.

Kanghi 5-coloured and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Jars.

Kienlung Famille Rose and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Plaques.

Very Fine Famille Rose Vase, Kienlung (Imperial).

Very Fine 5-coloured Penholder, Kanghi.

Very Fine Blue and White Penholder, Kanghi.

Very Fine 5-coloured Vase, Kanghi.

Very Fine White Vase, Sung.

Very Fine 5-coloured and Famille Rose Plates & Bowls, Kanghi.

Very Fine Imperial Green Vases, Yungching.

Soochow Redwood Screens Inlaid with Famille Rose and blue and white Plaques (Yungching, Kienlung)

Towkwang Famille Rose Plaques, Vases, Plates and Bowls, etc.

Old Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Figures (Ming & Sung) also

A pair of very fine Imperial Vases of Kienlung period. Famille Rose Panels on Sky Blue Ground.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Sunday, the 28th March.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Fongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb	19
Prime Cut—	lb	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yak	lb	19
Roast—Shia	lb	10
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb	20
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yin	lb	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	3.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb	24
Saddle—	lb	27
Pigs Chidings—Chu Chong	lb	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb	20
Eat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yin	lb	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb	34
Ducks—Ap	lb	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)—	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb	30
Geese—Ngo	lb	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb	60
Hen—Na	lb	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb	75
Quail—Om Ohun	lb	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	lb	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb	14
Crabs—Hai	lb	20
Crabs—Shi	lb	16
Crabs—Shi Mang Yu	lb	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb	13
Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb	32
Mullet—Ohai Yu	lb	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb	16
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb	28
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb	15
Roach—Ohun Yu	lb	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb	8
Shrimp—Ha	lb	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb	16
Turbot—Oho Hwa Yu	lb	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb	36
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb	18
(Hawaii)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chia lb.—	8
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chia	8
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Ye Tee	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tes	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
Fresh—	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet—	8
Pears, (American), K-m San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cook—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Ohu	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai K wa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
Chouk	lb 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moa Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	8
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	15
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chia	25
Red—Hung Fa Chia	10
Green—Ching Lap Chia	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—San Tau	lb 6
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
old—Lo Keung	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	9
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Chi Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okroos	15
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsi	lb 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Sha	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Focchow—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
(American)—Kam-san Shu Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

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WHY do you use tinned cream,
tinned milk, tinned skimmed milk?

WHEN you can get FRESH CREAM,
FRESH MILK, FRESH
SKIMMED MILK,

DELIVERED at your address TWICE
a day.

GUARANTEED

PURE and WHOLESOME.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. { \$800 a. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	\$55	July	700	Oct.	800	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 360	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175	10,000	\$15	£5	145	May	138	Jan.	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 900	12,400	\$250	100	84 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 235	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	235	Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 133 s. ex div.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	143	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 373	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. 45 1/2	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 35	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 22 s. a. b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 80	60,000	\$5	all	70	Jan.	50	Sept.	80	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 88/9	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	88/9	Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 107 1/2	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	110	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 328	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion. 32/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 44 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	31/0	Jan.	19/0	Nov.	4 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Troch Mines Ltd. 31/-	160,000	\$1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 85	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	65 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd. 59	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	59	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 52	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 86	38,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	92 1/2	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands 94	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	—	—	—	—	—	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 118	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. 110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 62 1/2	150,000	\$10	all	91 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 45	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	42	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 97	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	78	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Central Estates 95	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	—	—	—	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewe Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 135	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	135 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 36 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	6 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik 12 1/2	75,000	t. 100	all	141	Jan.	11	Mar.	12.85	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laon Kung Mow 85	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	Mar.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons 85	40,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	87	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra (Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 111	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 33 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	49 1/2	July	4	April	33 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 125	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914.
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. 34	40,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 5.80	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	7	40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 40	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	41	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. 190	5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190	Interim of 2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 26 1/2 ex div.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.10	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.15	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats 37	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	39	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New) 81	50,000	\$10	\$1	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	81	None
Philippines Id. 5	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 5	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	—	—	—	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin 20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	—	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5 00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd. 47	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited. 46 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post 29	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 27, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 26, state:—

There has been a good general demand throughout the week and a fair business has been done.

Bar Silver is quoted 23.13/16 per oz. ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 1/2 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks can be obtained at \$800, after sales. London quotes 276, sellers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are on offer at \$380. North Chinas are steady at Tls. 175. Unions have had a sharp rise from \$845 to \$885, with various sales at intermediate rates; the market closes firm with buyers at \$885. Yangtzes are unaltered at \$235 ex. 73 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are quiet at \$134 ex the dividend and bonus of \$9 paid to-day. Hongkong Fires are steady at \$373 buyers, after sales.

Shipping.—China and Manila have been booked at \$5 1/2, closing with further sellers. Douglases changed hands at various rates from \$32 to \$35 and there are further buyers at \$35. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats were sold at \$22, \$22 1/2, and \$23, closing with sales at \$22. There have been sales of Indo-Chinas at \$7 1/2 and \$80, closing firm with buyers at \$7 1/2. Shell Transports are steady at 88/9. Star Ferries are offering at \$30.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.

Kowloon Wharves are quiet at \$65 1/2 and without business to report. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been sold at various rates from \$57 to \$59, closing steady at \$59. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 52, buyers in the North and Hongkong Wharves Tls. 80, buyers, ex. div. of Tls. 5.

Refineries.—There were sales of China Sugars at \$108 1/2 and there are further buyers. Luzons are quiet with sellers at \$23. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Central Estates at \$95. Hongkong Hotels are quoted \$118 sellers. Bumphey's Estates are wanted at \$6 1/2 after sales at \$8 1/2. Hongkong Lands are steady at \$110. There are sellers of Kowloon Lands at \$42. West Points are enquired for at \$68 1/2. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Tls. 97, buyers.

Mining.—Raub have been done at \$4.30 and \$4.40, closing with sellers at the latter rate. There are buyers of Kailans at \$27. Tronohs have been done at \$31 and there are local sellers at \$32. Langkats are steady at Tls. 39.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been done at \$6 1/2, closing with further sellers. We get the following nominal quotations from the north: Ewe's Tls. 135, Internationals Tls. 80, Kung Yik Tls. 12 1/2, Laon Kung Mow Tls. 84, and Shanghai Cottons Tls. 85.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been in good demand and sales have taken place at various rates from \$4 to 7, the market closing firm with buyers at \$6.85; it is announced that, subject to audit, this company will pay a dividend of 50 cents per share for the year 1914. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$33, China Light and Powers at \$34, China Providents at \$7 1/2, Ropes at \$28 ex div., Hongkong Low Level Trams at \$5 10 and A. S. Watsons at \$6 1/2, after sales at \$7. China Boreas have sold at \$11 and close steady. There are sellers of Hongkong Electrics at \$40 1/2, Peak Trams at \$10 1/2, Steam Laundries at \$3 1/2 and William Powells at \$6 1/2.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
7:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	7:45 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. Every 15 Min.	10:30 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

Extra Car at 11 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Art. Union Exhibition of

WATERCOLOURS

Open from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by:—KATO, YOKOCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.
ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR, Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		Buying.	
T/T Demand	1/8 1/2	T/T Demand	1/8 1/2
30 d/s	1/10	30 d/s	1/10
60 d/s	1/10 1/16	60 d/s	1/10 1/16
4 m/s	1/10 1/4	4 m/s	1/10 1/4
T/T Shanghai	78	T/T Shanghai	78
Private 30 d/s slight		Private 30 d/s slight	
T/T Singapore	78 1/2	T/T Singapore	78 1/2
T/T Japan	89 1/2	T/T Japan	89 1/2
T/T India	137	T/T India	137
Demand India	137 1/2	Demand India	137 1/2
T/T Bombay	137 1/2	T/T Bombay	137 1/2
Demand Bombay	137 1/2	Demand Bombay	137 1/2
T/T Calcutta	137 1/2	T/T Calcutta	137 1/2
Demand Calcutta	137 1/2	Demand Calcutta	137 1/2
Demand Manila	89 3/4	Demand Manila	89 3/4
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 3/4		T/T San F'co & N.Y. 43 3/4	
Demand, New York 44		Demand, New York 44	
T/T Java	111 1/4	T/T Java	111 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese...		Discount per \$100:	
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces	\$17 1/2	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$14 5/8
Chinese... 10 "	\$17 1/4	Hongkong 10 "	\$14 3/4

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY. LONDON.

CALCUTTA. MANILA.

CANTON. PANAMA.

CEBU. PEKING.

COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.

HANKOW. SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.

Kobe. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

NOTICES

"WHO CARRIES THE RISK?"

The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependants, and the price they often pay is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

Send for information to—

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1865. 12 Des Vœux Road.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

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HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOVED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

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"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapal Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

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SILIMPOON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTI

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At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH REVENUE POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Belgium.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censor's delay.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th inst. a mail for Canton will be closed at the G. P. O. every Saturday, at 5 p.m.

The Ernest Simons, with the French Mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

MAILS DUE.

French, Ernest Simons, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 27th inst. 9 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin.—Per HUICHOW 27th inst. 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—SHAOSHING, 27th inst. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin Fokow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 1st April.)

Japan via Kobe.—Per CEYLON MARU, 27th inst. 4 p.m.

Saigon.—Per TAIWAN MARU, 27th inst. 4 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai North China & Japan via Kobe.—Per TAIWAN MARU, 27th inst. 4 p.m.

Amoy.—Per HONGMOH, 27th inst. 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Halphong.—Per KEIO MARU, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Halphong.—Per SUNGIANG, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

Penang.—Per LAERTES, 28th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 29th March.

Swatow, Amoy Formosa via Tamsui.—Per KALJO M., 29th inst. 11 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon & Port Said.—Per TEL-RELIAS, 29th inst. 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria and Vancouver.—Per IXION, 29th inst. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per KWONG-SANG, 29th inst. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 30th March.

Philippine Islands, and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America & S. Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada.—Per CHINA, 30th inst. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moll. Victoria, and Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada.—Per CANADA MARU, 30th inst. 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands.—Per CHINHUA, 30th inst. 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama.—Per UMARU, 30th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 31st March.

Halphong & Halphong.—Per LOKSANG, 31st inst. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Chinhu, Br. s.s. 1351, E. Finlayson, 26th inst.—Manila, 23rd inst. Gen.—B & S.

Soshi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1119, A. Kabayashi, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Chusan, Br. s.s. 1200, Robertson, 26th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. Gen.—B & S.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3142, Shinoh, 27th inst. Singapore, 21st inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 4853, W. Nakagawa, 27th inst. Dairen, 20th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

American Fr. s.s. 518, Ballou, 27th inst.—Macau, Gen.—Chinese.

Halward, Nor. s.s. 1064, Beck, 27th inst.—Macassar, Sugar—J.O.J.L.

DEPARTED.

March 26.

Taiyo Maru for Canton

Oriental for Shanghai

Haitan for Foochow via Swatow

Riojun Maru for Sourabaya via Swatow

Devawongso for Saigon

Empire for Yokohama via Moll

Takwang for Hongay

March 26.

Kwanglee for Foochow

Yingchow for Shanghai via Amoy

Kwangtah for Shanghai

Luxon Maru for Bombay via Singapore

Soshi Maru for Canton

Singam for Newchwang via Chefoo

Minerota for Seattle via Manila

Laertes for Penang

March 27.

Hainan for Tientsin

Hulchow for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei

Loongtang for Manila

Hongmoh for Singapore via Amoy

Tjitaroom for Kobe via Amoy

Keljo Maru for Halphong

Tungahing for Shanghai

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chinhu from Manila—Messrs R. Moyle and Porter.

Per s.s. Chusan from Bangkok—Mr F. W. Franks.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Minnesota for Seattle etc.—Mr & Mrs Braker, Miss Braker, R. G. Levi, Mrs. Spielman, Mrs. Tange, Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Com. J. F. Fleming, Voorhes, F. A. Travers, W. H. Bell, Mr & Mrs U. L. Watson, B. C. M. Johnston, Mr & Mrs J. K. Robb, Mr & Mrs Warrington, L. Gilder, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. Taylor, Mr & Mrs C. P. Thompson, Mr & Mrs B. Harper, Mrs. Hittchick, Miss Hittchick, Ng Quan & Ng Yee-yau.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED

Per s.s. Miyazaki Maru from London on February 20.—Mr & Mrs Fuller, Miss K. Steward, W. Law, Dr. & Mrs. Wolfendall, Mr & Mrs. Simpson, Miss Z. M. Barrell, Miss W. Hillier, J. E. Jenkins, O. E. Wright, W. McElean, Galley, Mr & Mrs Pegge, Master, E. W. E. Pegge and D. Groundsell.

FRIDAY, 2nd April.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-CHING, 2nd April, noon.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-MUN, 30th inst. noon.

SATURDAY, 3rd April.

French Mail. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe.—Per FOLNIESSEN, 3rd April, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th April.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-TAN, 6th April, noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 6th April, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Dallas, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per OHANG-SHA, 7th April, 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 10.35.—Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, N. Japan and the Loochoos; it has decreased slightly at the Bonin Islands and slightly to moderately at all other stations.

The anticyclone has strengthened and now appears to be central over the lower Yangtze valley. A depression is situated to the N.E. of the Bonin Islands.

Moderate monsoon will prevail over the east and south coast of China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1. Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. & N.E. winds, moderate, fine generally.
2. Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

26th Mar. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	30.09	16	nno	5 s	
Namun	6a	30.14	n	1		
Shanghai	6a	30.09	n	2		
Tokio	6a	30.01	n	2		
Kooli	6a	29.91	n	1		
Nagasaki	6a	30.05	n	4		
Kagima	6a	30.00	n	3		
Oshima	6a	30.04	n	5		
Naha	6a	30.19	n	5		
Yokohama	6a	30.15	n	4		
Bonin Is.	6a	29.71	n	1		
Chefoo	6a	30.25	31	90	n	5 boq
Whaiwei	6a	30.25	31	90	n	5 boq
Hankow	6a	30.31	n	1	bo	
Shanghai	6a	30.27	33	n	4 ov	
Shanghai	6a	30.08	54	79	n	5 ov
Sharp P.	6a	30.09	58	81	e	2 b
Amoy	6a	30.11	55	87	n	1 b
Swatow	6a	30.13	57	72	e	3 ov
Taihou	6a	30.03	57	n	3 b	
Taihou	6a	30.02	64	n	7 ov	
Koshun	6a	30.03	63	n	5 b	
Poore	6a	30.14	59	94	e	1 b
Canton	6a	30.08	63	59	oe	2 ov
H'kong	6a	30.06	61	79	n	1 ov
Gay Rock	6a	30.10	64	71	n	1 ov
Macao	6a	30.07	72	91	oe	4 b
Whuchow	6a	29.96	75	81	n	1 b
Fakhoi	6a	29.99	77	79	n	2 ov
Legarpi	6a	29.88	77	88	n	1 b
Tacloban	6a	29.87	75	86	n	3 b
Iloilo	6a	29.87	75	86	n	3 b
Surigao	6a	29.87	75	86	n	3 b
Labuan	6a	29.87	75	86	n	3 b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 26.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, s gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous

Day On date On date

at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 30.14 30.14 30.16

Temperature 70 63 67

Humidity 55 59 56

Wind Direction ... WSW ESE E

Force 3 2 4

Weather o o o

Rain o o o

Highest open air temperature on the 26th 70

Lowest 61

H.K. Observatory, 26th March.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

22nd Mar. to 28th Mar. 1915.

High Water

Low Water

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or at about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur, Capt. A. Collyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & Passage